The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. II, NO. 237. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBFR 9, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Selling.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Oct.	Maloja.....	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	18th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin ,,	B. Tsuda	3808	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Jinsen ,,	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, P tent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materia [from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, (JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Caire A&C	...	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employeers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 12th Oct. 11 a.m.
†P. B., D. and C. M.
DWARKA, 1,695, Thurs. 15th Oct. 9 a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 16th Oct. 6 a.m., Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,989 tons, on or about Monday 12th October, calling at Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Behrein, Bushire. Koweit, and Mahomerah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	18th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market ratss.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

LADIES'
IDEALITY BRACELET WATCHES

Possessing Every Refined Excellence

Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

GUARANTEE OF VALUABLE QUALITY

FLEXIBLE
New.
Exclusive.
Distinctive.

GOLD
Safe.
Comfortable.
Durable.

EXPANDING
Crystal face.
Hunting.
Half Hunting.

BRACELETS
Artistic
Wearable
Novelties.

SILVER CASED WATCHES.
GOLD CASED WATCHES.
PLATINUM CASED WATCHES.
SQUARE CASED WATCHES.
ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED a CHAUFFEUR. Apply to S. R. SUBEDAR No. 2 CUFFE PARADE. 4081

WANTED immediately a temporary CLERK on Rs. 25/-. Apply ARSENAL, Bombay. 4087

WANTED good COTTON WASTE for SPINNING. Apply with prices and samples to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4075

WANTED—English gentleman to SHARE FLAT Fort district. Electric light etc. State occupation terms reasonable. Apply to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4085

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED an 18 lakhs loan at Rs. 5 pc., p.a., interest, by mortgaging an estate in Behar Province, yielding a nett yearly income of Rs. 1,80,000.—Apply to JAGANNATH PRASAD, Financial Agent, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi. 2631

WANTED by a Professional Nurse POST as NURSE to a young infant in an English or Indian Nobleman's family. Apply to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4065

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR,
Manager,
Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery,
2632 Morar, Gwaliar.

WANTED a LADY Teacher for the post of Head Mistress, A. V. Middle School for Girls, Kashmiri Mohullah, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem plus Rs.30, per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applicants must be in possession of an intermediate pass and those who have undergone a course of taining will be preferred.

The applicants should note the following points when sending in their applications.

(1) They must have resided at least 3 years in the United Provinces.

(2) They must attach copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to their application.

The application must reach undersigned by the 16th October, 1914, at latest.

W. E. BOTTING,
Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow.
2630

WANTED for the P. W. Workshops, Madras, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 mensem with no allowances or free quarters.

Qualifications—a knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating, Workshop practice, Foundry Work and erection. Ability to control labour and in shops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Supg. Engineer, V. Circle, Public Works Department, Madras, by the 15th October.

A. H. MORIN,
Supg. Engineer, V. Circle.
30th September, 1914. 3638

FOR SALE.

FOR THE WAR we have FOLDING BICYCLES in stock.
W. H. THORNS AND CO.,
4018 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR second-hand two-seater in good running order. Rs. 1,600 cash. Near offer accepted. Inquire 41, Medow Street, Fort. 4078

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.," c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3406

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—LARGE BLOCKS of BUILDINGS in Nesbit Road. Rent Rs. 800 per month. Price Rs. 80,000.

Blocks of Buildings in Khatwady Main Road, No. 2. Rent Rs. 335. Price Rs. 60,000.

At Khandalla. Bungalow with 9 3/8 acres. Rent Rs., 60. Price Rs. 10,000.

Also good Bungalows in Bangalore from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Apply sharp, JULES PHAURE, "Flora Building" Byculla. 4073

TO BE LET

FURNITURE for hire to suit bachelors or married couples. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET well FURNISHED ROOMS for bachelors in Wodehouse Road with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO SUB-LET—FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Orient Club, Chowpatty, available immediately, light and fans, Rs. 250/- per month. Apply to Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4049

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT situated on the second floor at the back of our Fort House premises consisting of 2 very large and 2 smaller rooms, long verandah, servants room, kitchen fitted gas stove and bath-room with latest sanitary arrangements. Tiled floors, electric fans to three rooms. Suitable for a chummery. Rent Rs. 90 per month. Possession at once. Apply EVANS, FRASER and Co., Hornby Road. 4062

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR, West of DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road—Four bed rooms with four bath rooms, drawing and dining room, kitchen and good servant's quarters. Wide verandahs and tiled terrace with the exclusive use of the terrace. Electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office telephone No. 2,611
House telephone No. 458.
4083

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FARDUNJI PESTONJI TALYARKHAN and PIROJA FARDOONJI TALYARKHAN have agreed to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule below:—

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, Gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give Notice thereof to the undersigned at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1914.
LITTLE & CO.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all the rights and benefits of the covenants contained in an Agreement dated 6th July 1903, and made between Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania of the one part and Nusserwanji Framji Kanny of the other part and together also with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hornby Road, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Hornby Road, on the East side thereof within the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2367, Street No. 139 and bearing New Survey Nos. and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the common well beyond which is the property of Dorabji Pallonji Pavwalla, on or towards the South partly by an open passage in the front and partly by the property formerly of Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania but now of Mahomed Ebrahim Hathia, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, and or towards the West by the said Hornby Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said deceased. 4065

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that (1) BAYABAI widow of KARIM HAJI SHERIFF, and (2) the said BAYABAI and (3) ABOO BUCKER ABDOOL RAHIMAN the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of KARIM HAJI SHERIFF (4) CASSAM HAJI SHERIFF, (5) ALI MAHOMED HAJI SHERIFF and (6) MAHOMED HAJI SHERIFF, the brothers of KARIM HAJI SHERIFF, (7) MARIAMBAI widow of EBRAHIM HAJI VARIM, and (8) HOORBAI wife of ABDULLA HAJI VARIM the sisters of KARIM HAJI SHERIFF have agreed to sell the property belonging to the said Karim Haji Sheriff and described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift inheritance, lease, lien share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1914.
LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land situate lying and being at Masjid Lane without the Fort of Bombay bearing Collector's [illegible] No. 132, New No. 7445, Old Survey No. 7, New Survey No. 975 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6395 and Street No. 21-23 and containing by admeasurement 88 6/9 square yards together with the hereditaments houses &c., built thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by Musjid Cross Lane on or towards the East by Gully or passage on or towards the South formerly by the property of Moosa Sooleman Nagree and now of Bai Fatmabai widow of Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdool Sooleman Nagree and on or towards the North formerly by the property of Haji Fakir Mahomed Dawlay and now of Haji Oomer Haji Adam, Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam and Sooleman Haji Adam. 4076

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRICUMLAL JAGJIWANDAS late of Bombay Hindu Clerk. ..... Deceased.

BAI SANKLI widow of the abovenamed deceased TRICUMLAL JAGJIWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this third day of October in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 3rd day of October, 1914
Messrs. JEHANGIR, SEERVAI, MINOCHER AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4080

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO VITHOJI SHINDE of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant a Government Pensioner. ..... Deceased.

HARI KRISHNARAO SHINDE of Bombay Marathi Hindu Inhabitant a general merchant residing at Baroda Street, outside the Fort one of the sons of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 16th day of September 1914.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4084

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 10,000 pairs of BOOTS a year for the CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

2. The cost of a pair of boots should be about Rs. 3-8-0, including delivery charges to the District Head Quarters Station, the general specification of the boots being:—

BOOTS—AMMUNITION, with HOB NAILS STEEL TOE and HEEL PLATES, upper—unblackened.

3 Tenders should be accompanied with samples, the cost of which will be borne by the tenderer.

4. No form of tender is prescribed.

5. The INSPECTOR-GENERAL reserves to himself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

6 Tenders should reach the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, Nagpur, by the 1st November 1914.

7 The successful tenderer will be required to execute a contract, fixing the [illegible]mum period within which boots indented for will be supplied as well as the rate at which they will be supplied. He will also be required to supply samples to be kept as sealed patterns.

Nagpur, 8th October, 1914.
4068.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HANSA LINE STEAMERS—"LICHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."
AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER—"VORWAERTS."

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the consignees to take action with a view to obtaining delivery of the cargoes of above steamers at Marmagoa are advised that it will be necessary to obtain an order from the Marmagoa Commercial Court before delivery can be effected. The Court will require to be satisfied as to the ownership of the goods by production of the Bills of Lading, and consignees of cargo for Bombay and Karachi are therefore requested to endorse their Bills of Lading over to Mr. J. C. France and to forward them with Invoices to the Agent, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, at the earliest possible date. Mr. J. C. France who has been appointed to act for the Committee at Marmagao will take all necessary steps to obtain an order of the Court for delivery of the goods and, if successful will arrange to forward them at the risk and expense of consignees to their respective ports of destination.

T. W. BIRKETT,
J. MILLER,
J. McILWRICK,
GILBERT RAMSAY.
Bombay, 5th October 1914. 4056

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 32ND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. TALLOCKCHAND and SHAHPURJI, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet made upto the year ending 30th June 1914.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4 To transact any other business concerning the Company that the Chairman may place before the meeting.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be closed, from 13th October, to 28th October, 1914, both the days inclusive.

By order of the board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay 23rd September, 1914. 4022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 625 of 1914.

Re BALDEV RAMLAL BHAYA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant lately carrying on business as a cloth Merchant in partnership with Sookdev Ramlal Bhaya in the name of SOOKDEV RAMLAL, an Adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BALDEV RAMLAL BHAYA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of insolvency under Section IV of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th October, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 8th October, 1914. 4079.

NOTICE.

A SHORTHAND TYPIST is required temporarily in the Political Department of the Secretariat, Bombay. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned stating age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government,
Political Department.
Secretariat, 8th October 1914. 4071

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that the PORTION of ESPLANADE ROAD from its junction with WAUDBY ROAD to its junction with HOSPITAL LANE and the whole of the road from the foot of the WODEHOUSE BRIDGE to CHURCH GATE Railway Station will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from the 8th Instant.

This order is made under Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 7th October, 1914. 4086

NOTICE.

I have from 7th. OCTOBER 1914, severed connections as PARTNER with MESSRS. VED & CO., Auctioneers, Bombay.
4088 HARSHAD ROY MEHTA.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured ods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 baba perambulator.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, made on artistic design by Madrasi carpenters such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy cabinets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich silk lined sofas and chairs, large wardrobes, mirror and panel door cloth and gown almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, bentwood chairs, Persian and Brussels carpets, single and double bedsteads, large durries, pictures and wall clocks, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARDESHIR DADY STREET, KHETWADI.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Lallji Horaji the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Amirbee daughter of Ibbrahim Khan in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 23rd September, 1911, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Eastern side of Ardeshir Dady Street, Khetwady outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82, square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 11,224, Old Survey No. 597, New Survey No. 5,366, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 6718, Street. Nos. 85, 87 and 89, and bounded that is to say on or towards the East by the Government vacant ground on or towards the West by Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the North by passage and on or towards the South by sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1235

AUCTION SALE OF ANNILINE AND DRY COLORS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 9th current at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulah and Company.

The Balance of 187 Cases of Anniline and dry colours being the unsold balance of previous auctions.

P. S.—The above being the last lot of these cases, shall be sold off to the highest bidder.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
THE LAST FEW NIGHTS.
BANDMAN OPERA OMPANY.
To-night. To-night.
For the second time in Bombay
"THE GIRL ON THE FILM"
Saturday, October 10th.
"THE ARCADIANS"
Monday and Tuesday October 12th & 13th
For the First time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwardes' Recent Adelphi Success
"THE GIRL FROM UTAH"
Wednesday, October 14th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Wittiest Musical Play of the Year.
"THE LAUGHING HUSBAND"
From the New Theatre, London.
Thursday, October 15th.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Popular Musical Comedy
"THE DANCING MISTRESS"
From the Adelphi Theatre, London.
Friday, October 16th.
Absolutely the Last Night and
FAREWELL RFORMANCE OF THE BANDMANN RA COMPANY
Particulars will be announced later.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.
Plans now open at ROSE & Co.
Prices.
Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.
Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.
AFTER 6-30 THE PLAN FOR THE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE WILL BE AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Trams to all parts from Bori Bunder immediately after the performance.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
FORT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Mr. P. R. CADELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.
A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC
IN AID OF THE
INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
(BOMBAY BRANCH)
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
PRINCIPAL AND STUDENTS
OF THE
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
(ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC).
On SATURDAY, 10th Oct. at 5 p. m. (S. T.)
PRICES:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, & Re. 1.
Seats may be Reserved at the Office of the Academy,
Girgaum Back Road,
PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR
PRINCIPAL.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

G. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.
Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914. 4066

WAR FUND DANCE
Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.
BY THE
B. E. S. EX-STUDENTS
AT THE
TOWN HALL
TO-DAY. TO-DAY
TICKETS:
One Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School. (Chairman)
MR. A. L. GRINSELL, (Hon. Treasurer),
MR. H. N. ROBBINS, (Hon. Secretary).

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra with financial assistance from the on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1 7

A Powerful Drama in Three Parts.

THE

GREAT PYTHON ROBBERY

A thrilling Detective Story full of Hairbreadth Adventures and Exciting Deeds that will absolutely astound the audience by their daring.

SEE

THE GREAT LEAP FROM AN ÆROPLANE ON TO THE TOP OF A MOVING EXPRESS!

ANIMATED CARTOONS.

SERIES No. 7.

Some more typical, topical pictures.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S COMICS!

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

will be given by the Pupils

OF THE

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL

On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m.

IN THE

Y. W. C. A. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained

At the School or the

Y. W. C. A.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.

Unreserved ,, Rs. 1.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great racility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

WAR "The European War at a Glance" tells complete history of each Power, cause of conflict, fighting strength and all statistics Everybody should know these facts about the greatest war of the world. Send one anna stamps for further particulars.

THE BEAUTY SPECIALITY Co.,
LAHORE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th October 1914 was 30.114 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	Oct	h m	ft. in	Oct.	h. m	ft. in
Th	8	m 1 18	27 4	8	m 6 57	19 3
		0 54a	25 11		6 55a	16 5
F	9	m 1 48	26 10	9	m 7 26	20 0
		1 21a	25 3		7 22a	16 11
S	10	m 2 24	26 2	10	m 7 59	20 9
		1 53a	24 7		7 55a	17 6
Sun	11	m 3 10	25 6	11	m 8 45	21 6
		2 32a	23 11		8 42a	18 3
M	12	m 4 14	25 0	12	m 10 14	22 0
		3 41a	23 4		9 46a	18 11
Tu	13	m 5 30	24 10	13	m 0 48a	21 6
		5 18a	23 2		11 31a	19 4
W	14	m 6 54	25 2	14	m 1 49a	20 4
		7 5 a	23 10			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 8	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 9	(Friday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h 21m
,, 10	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 20m.
,, 11	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 19m.
,, 12	(Monday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 13	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 14	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th. 3h. 3.3m. p. m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th 0h 3.5.m. p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14.0. m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the Season Reports of the various Districts of the Presidency for the week ending 6th October 1914, was published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette:—

There was slight rain during the week throughout the Presidency proper. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha, by locusts in two talukas of Thar and Parkar, by insects in one taluka of Sukkur, two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and West Khandesh, and by heavy rain in East Khandesh and in two talukas of West Khandesh and Belgaum. Harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Picking of cotton commenced in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in Sukkur, Larkana, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Deccan, fallen in Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan, and were steady in the Karnatak. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	33 to 46
Gujarat	24 to 40
Konkan	16 to 34
Deccan	11 to 30
Karnatak	19 to 37

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 3rd October were 255 in Bijapur.

It is reported that the Government of India have decided to appoint a strong Committee, whose primary duty will be to examine the constitution and working of the Central and Provincial Co-operative banks in India. The terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee will shortly be made public and it is expected that the Committee will start work at Delhi next month.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The disturbance in Northwest India has given a light rain in the western Himalayas and plains of the Punjab but it is less marked to-day. Rainfall has greatly diminished in Burma but has been more widespread in northeast India.

Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, north Punjab and west coast of the Peninsula. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, west United Provinces, southwest Punjab, Kashmir and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein and Bhamo one inch, Cherrapunji three, Chittagong one, Narayanganj and Behrampore one and half, Mymensingh two, Chakrata, Murree and Simla half, Mangalore three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall eastwards along the Himalayas. Increase in the south Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.12in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and at Ambala and Sirsa and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.11in. and Karwar 0.18in. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general though light in the south Konkan and fairly general in Malabar. From the rest of the reporting area in the Peninsula no rainfall has been reported. Conditions are disturbed in north-west India and light rain has already fallen in the extreme north.

Some showers may occur in Malabar and the extreme north. Isolated showers are possible in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

N QUINNEY October 8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total last Dec. to date.	Variation ... from Dec. to date.
PUNJAB—AREA—							
Bushire	90.7	76.4	74	..	0.00	..	—0.01
Do. (5th)	102.5	80.1	74	..	0.78	..	0.72
Jask							
Muskat	96.6	83.3	74	..	0.58	..	0.36
Do. (7th)							
PUNJAB—							
Multan	..	60.7	82	0.12	23.12	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	67	0.08	19.27	..	0.59
Lahore	89.1	64.4	67	..	24.86	..	4.05
Sirsa	95.2	65.0	50	..	18.26	..	..
Ambala	91.9	64.14	71	..	31.26	..	9.78
Delhi	93.2	70.0	65	..	29.18	..	5.03
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	96.0	71.4	58	0.08	29.00	..	4.40
Malapuri	95.1	68.8	67	..	23.92	..	..
Jhansi	97.1	74.4	36	..	24.86	..	—10.12
Cawnpore	95.0	71.7	55	..	28.33	..	—4.80
Allahabad	95.8	70.3	52	..	36.16	..	0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	100.1	74.8	84	..	4.43	..	2.17
Karachi	88.0	79.8	69	..	6.85	..	0.72
Ajmer	92.0	68.6	54	..	18.74	..	—0.18
Jaipore	95.2	68.8	47	..	23.97	..	2.19
Kotah	95.0	74.6	50	..	24.64	..	—1.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	91.2	69.0	71	..	11.25	..	—2.08
Dwarka	87.7	79.4	69	..	17.16	..	3.47
Veraval	84.6	71.9	80	..	27.17	..	10.11
Rajkot	92.6	67.2	77	..	34.51	..	8.91
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	69.8	77	..	39.10	..	19.30
Surat	93.1	74.0	80	..	57.66	..	17.84
Ahmedabad	93.2	72.4	73	..	39.7.	..	10.85
Deesa	93.4	65.6	72	..	26.58	..	3.87
Neemuch	89.7	67.0	63	..	29.15	..	1.07
Indore	90.3	65.6	76	..	26.36	..	—4.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	91.0	70.5	46	..	47.21	..	—3.88
Saugor	92.6	67.4	50	..	32.11	..	—10.61
Hoshangabad	91.5	68.0	66	..	43.88	..	—2.18
Khandwa	92.8	70.1	72	..	31.08	..	3.26
Akola	94.5	70 4	54	..	26.64	..	—2.31
Amraot	94.7	75.0	56	..	31.83	..	2.11
Nagpur	93.4	71.7	53	..	29.82	..	—4.04
Chanda	92.7	70.2	74	..	45.74	..	—12.46
Raipur	90.7	73.1	70	..	41.43	..	—3.34
KONKAN—							
Bombay	88.7	79.0	83	..	31.29	..	11.78
Ratnagiri	87.5	75.8	79	..	1256	..	28.48
Mormugao	85.4	73.0	93	0.11	11348	..	26.82
Karwar	87.9	74.0	92	0.18	14480	..	30.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	92.4	72.5	76	..	37.21	..	7.33
Ahmednagar	90.6	71.2	63	..	17.1.	..	—1.75
Poona	89.8	70.3	82	..	20.90	..	7.99
Bholapur	91.8	71.3	56	..	14.1.	..	0.05
Bijapur	88.4	71.2	74	..	13..	..	—2.14
Belgaum	84.8	64.3	81	..	79.48	..	39.52
Aurangabad	90.3	73.7	47	..	15. 5	..	0.41
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.8	69.0	52	..	33.56	..	17.08
Hyderabad	90.2	68.6	68	..	39.32	..	14.45
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	88 5	75.0	82	0.74	13719	..	26.78
Calicut	87 8	75.4	9	0.06	3.87	..	2.96
Cochin	88 6	76 1	82	..	74 85	..	—0.28
Colombo	88.5	72.2	95	0.92	24.34	..	1.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	91.8	76.2	82	..	24.85	..	0.46
Bellary	95.0	71.1	56	..	13.81	..	1.76
Guddapah	96.8	73.6	66	..	19.84	..	—1.19
Madras	92.8	75.4	80	..	19.49	..	1.52
Bangalore	84.3	67.1	80	..	17.03	..	—4.60
Coimbator	90.8	72.6	86	..	5.13	..	—1.66
Trichinopoly	94.1	76.4	68	..	7.85	..	—5.29
Kumbatam	90.5	78.3	83	..	11.48	..	—0.19

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay, 7th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.828	inche
Temperature of Air	82 8	degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	,,
Dew Point	76 5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.816	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds-10)	4 0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88 7	,,
Minimum do. do.	78.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,NW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	164	miles,
Fall of Rain	0 00	inches
Total fall during month	0.01	,,
Total fall during year	81.44	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th October	0.60	,,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 6th.

New Orleans Cotton	7 13.16
Rio Coffee	6½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 7th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	3,100
Imports	Nil

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

Rs.
6,000 were allotted to Calcutta
5,000 ,, ,, to Bombay } 171,000
160,000 ,, ,, to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15-16
Tenders on Bombay at }
Rs .829,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 31-32
Tenders on Bombay at }
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. 210,000
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 100,000 @ ¼.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 7th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£124,000
Sheep skin Sale closed to-day sold	270,000
Steady & prices unchanged.	
Beef Tallow	34/6
Linseed. Bombay	44.3—9d
Ceylon Rubber November	2—1¾
Copra	23½
Cocoanut	28

London, October 7th.

Calcutta Linseed.	44/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 8th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 16 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There is rather more doing on both sides of the account. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations —

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 7/32
T.T. forward Nov.-Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
France 3 m-s ready	172½	
60 d/s Japan	148	

BULLION.

The local market is slightly easier for ready bars at 74-1 cum duty. There is a moderate enquiry. Bar gold is rather easier.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 5 0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	74 1 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 6th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17*	19,841
B. B. & C. I. Railway	11	12,775

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

There is no change so far in the Liverpool market.

Locally the fixed rates for forward contracts are unchanged. It is reported that sales for forward delivery are being made in the bazaar below the fixed minimum rates, but, if such is the case, these sales are not recognised under the ruling of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and would consequently be illegal as cotton cannot be tendered under such sales.

For ready cotton the enquiry is limited and the turnover at Colaba this afternoon was small. Rates show a tendency toward a further decline.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 205 March.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 135 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 170 January.
Fine Khandesh	Rs. 155 January.
F. G. Khandesh	Rs. 145 January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is still very little doing in these markets and prices far forward delivery are nominal. For ready we quote as under:—

Linseed: Ready ..... Rs. 5-9-6 B. T.
Rapeseed: Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-0-0 B T.
Poppyseed: Ready ..... Rs. 7-0-0 B. T.
Castorseed: Ready ..... Rs. 5-7-6 R. T.
Wheat: Ready white Karachi Rs. 6-9-0 R. T.

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	138	Bales.
Wheat	4,448	Cwts.
Linseed	753	,,
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	,,
Gingellyseed	Nil	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	719	,,
Castorseed	89	,,
Rice	1,094	,,
Myrabolams	Nil	,,
Cottonseed	2,576	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	1,951	,,
Jowar	1,940	,,
Maize	11	,,
Barley	Nil	,,

FOOD-STUFFS IN BOMBAY,

PRICES SETTLED BY COMMITTEE.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 1st October 1914, the following lists of prices have been published:—

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR RICE.

Description of Rice.

Special Mott Mill (Bungle), from Rs. 8-4-0 to 8-10-0, rate per bag to 6 maunds (160lbs.)

Burma Special.—Rangoon Special, Bassein Special, Akyab Special, Moulmein Special, Moulmein Puchhad, Rs. 8-10-0 to 9-2-0.

Burma Small Mill:—Small Mill, Bassein Small Mill, Port Kali, Larun (Ordinary), Butko, Rs. 9-0-0 to 9-8-0.

Burmah Fine:—Larun (Superior quality, Bassein (kani), Mill chhad, Rs. 9-8-0 to 10-0-0.

Mill Sugandhi, Rs. 10-6-0 to 10-12-0.

Mandalay, Singapuri, Rs. 11-0-0 to 12-0-0.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Description of Grain.	Rate per Candy, of 8 Pharas by measurement
Jowari—	
Sholapur	Rs. 27
White	,, 32
Bajri—	
Gogari	,, 50
Khandesh (Good)	,, 36
Khandesh (Medium).	,, 32
Lassangam	,, 40 to 42
Wheat—	
Khandwa (Best)	,, 54 to 56
Khandwa (Common).	,, 48 to 50
Pissi (Fine Sharbati)	,, 46 to 47
Pissi (Common)	,, 43 to 44
Gram—	
Jambusari	,, 44
Yellow	,, 39 to 40
Red.	,, 38 to 38-8-0
Math	,, 39 to 40
Urid	,, 39 to 40
Jav (Barley) by measurement.	,, 28 to 29
by weight	,, 34 to 35
Oat by weight	,, 30
Moong	,, 39 to 40

RETAIL PRICES FOR RICE.

Rangoon—

Lower quality, annas 5 per pylee (5 9-16lbs.).

Moti Mill Halwa, higher quality, up to annas 6½ per pylee according to quality.

Jeera Sal (Panvel), annas 7 per pylee.

Higher rates according to quality up to annas 9 per pylee.

Kalyani (Bhiwandi), best quality, annas 10 per pylee.

Pucca Dawoodkhani, annas 9 per pylee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Tur Dal—

(Without oil), Lowest quality, annas 5½ per pylee.

Superior quality, oiled, up to annas 8½ according to quality.

Wheat (Pisi), annas 5½ to 6 per pylee.

Wheat (Khandwa), annas 6½ to 7 per pylee.

Bajri (Khandesh, Karachi and Punjab), annas 5 per pylee.

Bajri, (Ghogari), (Etawa), annas 7 per pylee.

Gram (red), annas 5 per pylee.

N.B.—Rates for fractions of pylees to be fixed proportionately.

PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Superior Quality.

Per bag of seven maunds (196lbs.).

Per maund of 28lbs.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superfine	16 0 0	2 5 6
Household	15 4 0	2 4 0
Export	15 0 0	2 3 0

Inferior quality.

Union Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 12 0
Shop No. 2	14 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 4 0

Jumna Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 0 0
Atta	12 4 0

Bombay Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Shop No. 4 ... 12 12 0	1 13 6
Shop No. 2 ... 9 8 0	1 9 6

Wallace Flour Mill.

Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Rough Bazar	14 8 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 3	12 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 0 0 (168lbs)

Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Chaki quality No. 1 ... 14 4 0	2 0 6
Chaki quality No. 2 ... 14 0 0	2 0 0
Atta (Blue Mark) ... 13 0 0	1 14 0
Atta (Red Mark) ... 12 8 0 to 14 8 0	1 12 0 to 2 1 0

Mill Bran—Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund

Chaki Bran—Rs. 1-2-0 per maund.

Rice Flour.

	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10 0
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

Wholesale Prices For Sugar.

Mauritius, Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.

Java, Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.

Java (Brown), Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Retail Prices for Sugar.

Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4 per maund.

Prices for Ghee.

Deshi, Rs. 15-4-0 per maund.

Gujarat, Rs. 14-0-0 per maund.

Verawal, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Mallia, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.

Porebunder, Rs. 19-0-0. per maund.

Porebunder, (lower quality), Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 per maund.

Rampara, Sagar and Hathras, Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7th.

Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool & Southampton.
Caledonia Oct. 8th.	Blakie	
Nuttah	Potter	Cardiff Sept. 4
Avon	Origgo	Southampton Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8th.

Rahman	Cusack	Busreh

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Wartum	for	Liverpool.
†Steamer Caledonia	for	Ghasgow and Australia.
†Steamer Malaja	for	London.
Steamer Pahlawa	for	Durban.

S.S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 8,200 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow and Liverpool which former port she left on Sept. 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Caledonia:—The Anchor Line steamer Caledonia, 5,066 tons, Captain J. Blakie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Southampton which port she left on September, 10th. with ballast.

S.S. Nuttah:—The steamer Nuttah, 2,156 tons, Captain J. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton on she left on September 4th with ballast.

S.S. Avon:—The steamer Avon, 11,072 tons, Captain W. H. Origge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton on which port she left on September 10th with ballast.

S.S. Rahman:—The steamer Rahman, 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack sailed yesterday for Busreh with ballast.

S.S. India:—The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, passed Suez, on Wednesday afternoon the 7th instant.

S.S. Nore:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nore. (Extra) from London is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Tuesday the 13th October 1914.

S.S. Nubia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, (Extra) from China and Japan is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Sunday the 11th October 1914.

S.S. City of London:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, passed the Canal on the 6th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

† To Arrive.

Thursday, October 8th

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
D&E Amazon	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
F Morocco	Pickering	J. Finlay & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
2	Cricassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
3	Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Nickle
4	Kassala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Nigretia	Raddish	W. & A. Graham & Co
9	Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11	Woodon	Peterson	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13	Caledonia	Dawill	P. & O.S.N. Co.
14	Lhasa	Rouse	M. M & Co
14	Domra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
16	Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H W P. D.

Bahadur	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Good	
Sabarmati	Syoudin	Bo.S. N. Co. Ld

M. W. D. D.

Umaria	Elton

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arnaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Avon	Arigge	
Barjora	O'Connor	M & Co
Berbera	Lunar head	M. M. & Co.
Bangala	Carrie	M. & Co.
Sharava	Macdonald	M. M. C
Beerwalda	Evans	M & C
Bamora	Penny	M. & Co
Caledonia	Blakie	W. & A. G. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. & Co.
Dimera	Dickinson	M & o
Empress of India	Baily	
Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Ernpire	Bocking	Dock Manager
Glenshiel	Griffiths	
Bo wan	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Ibis	Walsh	M. & C
Jeddah	Terrell	T. M. & Co
Kowett	Oates	T. M. & Co
Lanmark	Conway	Dock Manager
Karachi	Monrad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Loanda	Nelson	T. M. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunia	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Massilia	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia	Grant	M. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Omara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Rameses	Williams	Dock Manager
Rochester	Jones	Dock Manager
Shelnfels	Severs	(Prize vessel. Dock Manager
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Suada	Blunt	M. M. & Co
Scalda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Urebbin	
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. Co
Tewebridge	Barber	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umsi gar	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	Ellis	M. & Co
Varsine	Hamilone	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arneseno	
Warora	Livingston	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

WARTURM (s) 1,912 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 1,764 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co., 3 bales c

HIGH COURT.

CHARGES AGAINST A BARRISTLR.

RAJA'S REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE A BRITISH COURT.

The further hearing of the matter in which, under the disciplinary jurisdiction vested in the High Court, Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been called upon at the instance of the Advocate-General before a Special Bench consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Hayward, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction for certain grossly improper conduct, at the time he held the position of Karbhari and Sar Nyadayhish, (judge) of the Jawhar State, was resumed yesterday morning.

The hearing was adjourned last week in order to enable the Prothonotary to inquire of the Rajah of Jawhar (who has made an affidavit in support of the Advocate-General's petition) whether he was willing to submit himself to cross-examination on the affidavit made by him. The Advocate-General charges the said P. C. Tarapore with grossly improper conduct with regard to suit Dadabhai v. Jivanji, which he heard and decided in that.

(1). He procured from the Rajah Saheb the letter bearing date the 1st March 1911, Ex. 47, in the said suit, and the order of 28th August, 1911, Ex. 67, whilst the said suit was in progress, with a view to support the plaintiff's case.

(2). Prevented the defendant from prosecuting his defence.

(a) By attaching his property.

(b) By adopting and continuing proceedings against him in contempt.

(c) By preventing the defendant's agent Cooverji Bomanji from attending to the defence of the defendant by certain proceedings against him.

(d) By preventing the examination of the Rajah Saheb on behalf of the defendant by cross-interrogatories.

(3) Attempted to coerce the Rajah Saheb to uphold his decision in the said suit.

(4) Attempted to bride Mr. Macdonald to influence the Collector to cause the appeal against Tarapore's decision to be dismissed.

THE RAJAH'S REFUSAL.

On their Lordships taking their seats, the Chief Justice inquired of Mr. Setalvad whether he was going to cross-examine any witnesses. The Chief Justice said that the Rajah Saheb had written to say that he could not come because the Rajah Sahebs of Jawhar had never appeared before British Courts before, and he would follow his ancestors in that respect.

Mr. Setalvad: Under these circumstances, I submit that the Raja's affidavit should be eliminated from the proceedings.

The Chief Justice: This is not a case between two contesting litigants. We are inquiring into allegations of misconduct of an officer of the High Court under our disciplinary jurisdiction.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that if a person was exempt from appearance in Court, it was no reason why he should refuse to be cross-examined when he had made an affidavit. Under section 133 of the Civil Procedure Code the local Government exempted certain persons from appearance in Court; but such persons could be examined on commission. The party who wanted exemption had to pay the costs of the commission. The Rajah could not claim exemption from examination. The Advocate-General should not be allowed to use that affidavit when they claimed that he should be cross-examined. It was against all natural justice to use his affidavit when he refused to be examined.

The Chief Justice: You are confusing the position. We are simply inquiring whether a particular person has been guilty, and we have before us certain evidence which can be the subject of comment or may be disregarded by us. That he is not examined may be an infirmity, but it is no reason why the affidavit should be disregarded altogether.

Mr. Justice Hayward: Under the proviso to order 19. it is necessary that the witness could be produced; and we do not know whether the Rajah Saheb could be produced. Surely each case must be decided on its own merits. Is there anything unreasonable that a man of the Rajah's position should object to come here.

Mr. Justice Davar: In the case of an ordinary person we could enforce his attendance before the commission, but in the case of a Ruling Chief could we do so?

Mr. Setalvad: I quite admit the difficulty. But natural justice requires in the first way that those materials should be eliminated from the proceedings. Any allegations which the Rajah has made, if they go out, certainly I don't want to keep my allegations against the Rajah where a deponent is in such a position that he defies the Court, would the Court use its discretion in allowing the Advocate-General to use the Rajah's affidavit, under those circumstances.

The Chief Justice: He asks for exemption.

Mr. Setalvad: All he asks is exemption from personal appearance, not from any other way in which he could be examined.

The Chief Justice: Supposing the Advocate-General received an anonymous letter containing allegations against an officer of the Court, he would be justified in making enquiries into the matter and the letter will be on record.

Mr. Setalvad: Would the Court ever allow an anonymous letter to be on the record? On such an anonymous letter the Court would start an inquiry but would it take into consideration the allegations in the letter?

Mr. Justice Davar: We are here holding no inquiry and trying to find out the truth. We must take into consideration all the materials. His refusal to be cross-examined, we might keep before our mind.

The Chief Justice: We are of opinion that the Rajah's affidavit must remain on the record for what it is worth. We do not attempt now to assess its value.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Setalvad then called Jivanji, the defendant in the suit Dadabhai v. Jivanji, decided by P. C. Tarapore at Jawhar, for cross-examination. In his cross-examination he stated that he had taken the forest contract in 1906 for the village of Jamset and two other villages. The period of contract expired in May, 1908, and he had entered into a contract with regard to those villages with Vasanji.

In July, 1908, without advertising or without giving him any opportunity to tender the Rajah Saheb gave the contract to Dadabhai. At the time the contract was given to Dadabhai, Pestonji Tarapore was not the Karbhari. Therefore, he found himself in an awkward position, because he had given sub-contracts to Vasanji and others. He was very anxious that the contract given to Dadabhai should be transferred to him. He was very much after Dadabhai to transfer the said contract to him. Dadabhai, therefore, transferred the contract to him but he (Jivanji) did not make any agreement with him as regards any particular price to be paid per cart. The forest contract of Jamset village was a profitable one, and after he got the contract transferred from Dadabhai his arrangement with Vasanji made in 1906 regarding the Jamset village continued. The Rajah had given the contract for the whole timber of Jamset village for Rs. 33,000 to Jivanji, and the timber was to be cut within two years. Then the Rajah Saheb gave the contract in 1908 to Dadabhai for Rs 28,000 for the 3 villages including Jamset village where he had to cut the remaining timber which Jivanji had not been able to cut within the two years at his disposal. Then Jivanji got the contract transferred to him from Dadabhai. He had other partners with him in this contract business. He got Rs. 33,000 as profit from this syndicate. The syndicate gave him another Rs 33,000 to be paid to the Rajah Saheb for the contract price Witness also got a 4-anna share in the profits made by the Syndicate.

There were no disputes between Dadabhai and his wife on the one hand and himself (witness) on the other hand as regards a mistress of his. He had a mistress and some children by her.

THREE CONTRACTS.

When witness found that Dadabhai had got the contract of all the three villages transferred to him, he got wild. Ultimately witness got the contract of Jamse village transferred to himself, but had to pay Rs. 4,000 to the Rajah. In order to punish Dadabhai, his son-in-law, he refused to give him the contract of Sar and Khadki villages. Persuaded, however, by an uncle of Dadabhai's partner, he allowed him (Dadabhai) the contract of the two villages, if he paid him the Rs. 4,00 (which witness had paid to the Raja this Dadabhai did and witness allowed him to proceed with the contract of those two villages.

From the time the proceedings commenced, witness saw that Pestonji Tarapore wanted to harm him, and hence he said in his affidavit that it was Peston Tarapore who instigated Dadabhai to file this suit against him. Tarapore had personally no grudge against him before he became a Karbhari. Pestonji had reason to bear him ill-will later. He offered to sell a forest to him (witness) for Rs. 80,00 stipulating that Rs. 55,000 only should go to the State. Witness stated that he had lived all his life in his State and would therefore decline to become a party to a transaction whereby the State would be some deprived of Rs. 25,000. Finally the forest was sold for Rs. 25,000 only and Tarapore thought that witness was responsible for this. Hence Tarapore bore a grudge against him and instigated Dadabhai to file this suit against the witness for Rs. 55,000 so that witness's whole estate might be involved. The Raja had given him permission to remove timber rafters from the State to his place in British territory; he did not know whether it was Tarapore who signed the order granting permission. Witness got a loan of Rs. 2,000 from the State through Tarapore. Witness was fined Rs. 200 by the Rajah; it was reduced to Rs. 75; but he could not say whether Tarapore influenced the Rajah in order to have that fine reduced. He might have written a letter to Tarapore thanking him for the reduction of his fine. Witness did not think it was necessary to apply for permission when he took Mr. Binning on his behalf before Tarapore; so he did not take any permission. Cooverji Bamenji was working on witness's behalf; witness thought he wanted to harm him also, so Tarapore got a person to take proceedings against Cooverji. The man who took proceedings against Cooverji himself told witness that Pestonji Tarapore compelled him to take such proceedings against Cooverji. No notice was served on Cooverji with regard to the Arms Act. After the suit was filed against him, he never went to Jawhar at all. Witness did not make any affidavit in reply to the affidavit of the plaintiff Dadabha attachment before judgment. He did not do it because he was not allowed to be present there. He was not blind in 1911. When he stated in his affidavit that he was blind he meant that his one eye was quite useless; but he was able to read and write with difficulty with the other eye.

In his cross-examination Narayan Gangram Agare said that in his affidavit he spoke of the letter of 28th August 1911. Ex. 67 in the said suit. It is not usual to make a draft. With regard to these letters, he could not say whether a draft was made and the Rajah corrected the draft. When in his affidavit he stated that Tarapore was dictating the draft he meant that Tarapore was dictating it orally.

The above were the two witnesses cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Jardine submitted that he did not wish to cross-examine any body.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his address for Mr Tarapore, Mr. Setalvad stated that their Lordships had to bear in mind that Tarapore occupied various positions in the State. He was a Karbsari, and Sul Nyayadhish. As such Karbhari he had to give advice to the Rajah. The Rajah very often asked him to prepare drafts, and therefore, it must not be considered that it was improper for him to prepare drafts about matters which would come to him for hearing in his judicial capacity. It was not Tarapore's fault but the fault of the system, if he had to do both executive and judicial duties with regard to the same matter which came to him for judicial decision. With regard to the four charges (stated above) mentioned in the petition they were all connected with Jivanji's suit. If 67 and 47, to which the Rajah put his signatures, were true statements of facts, it was no use blaming Tarapore for those letters. With regard to those letters what was the Rajah's position. The Rajah was a ruler of a second-class Native State, an educated man knowing the vernacular and exercising the highest judicial powers in the State.

unless the Court came to the conclusion that these documents were obtained by Tarapore from the Raja knowing that the facts stated therein were false, their Lordships could not come to any adverse conclusion against Tarapore.

The evidence in the case before Tarapore showed that large profits had been made by Jivanji in the cutting of the timber from the jungle of Jamset village. Profits made did not depend on the royalty given to the State, so long as Tarapore as a judge took honestly the Raja's statement in the letter, the decree passed by him relying on that letter was quite correct.

Mr. Justice Hayward:—The whole question is whether he decided the suit rightly.

Mr. Setalvad:—In order to convict the judge of having maliciously decided the suit wrongly, you must come to the conclusion that the statements in these two letters were false to Tarapore's knowledge and knowing that they were false he maliciously procured those letters from the Raja, in order that they may be used by him in support of the plaintiff's case.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that they must first independently find that the statements in Exs 47 and 67 (letters) are false, and that Tarapore procured those letters. Judges may make unreasonable orders. They had every day experience of judges making such orders. They must not be influenced by what happened in the suit. The bona fides or otherwise of the judge should not be judged from any oppressive orders he made during this suit If the Raja's statements now in the affidavit were true it meant that a Raja of his position and status was doing gross injustice to an innocent by putting his signature to documents which he knew were false. The Rajah acted upon those letters for two years and after two years, he came forth to say that Tarapore pressed him to put his signature to those documents. Besides would any Court hear the Raja on that affidavit or take it into consideration, when he refused to be cross-examined on that affidavit?

Mr. Justice Davar:—Supposing that you eliminate the Raja's affidavit altogether, and the Advocate-General asks us to inquire that those letters contained false statements and asks us to make further inquiries.

Mr. Setalvad:—If you eliminate his affidavit, what remains?

Mr. Justice Davar:—If there is other evidence to satisfy us that those letters contained false statements; that Tarapore knowing that they were false acted upon them, could we not consider that evidence?

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that the plaintiff Dadabhai really procured those letters. He applied to the Raja Saheb and the Raja Saheb replied to that letter. It must be remembered that Tarapore had no personal knowledge as to the truth or otherwise of the contents of the letter;. Tarapore came to Jawhar as karbhari one year after this contract was given to Dadabhai.

Mr. Justice Davar:—Those documents were objected to by the pleaders of the defendant when tendered in evidence. Were they rightly admitted in evidence?

Mr. Setalvad:—We submit they were rightly admitted. Besides that does not affect the present question. Everyday we see judges improperly admitting documents which ought not to be admitted.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said however unjustifiable the orders of a judge during the trial of a suit may be, would the Court convict a judge for unprofessional conduct on that? It would be a very dangerous thing for the Court to do so.

At the best the evidence of the Raja must be considered the evidence of an accomplice. Why should his evidence be considered in any other way than that of the evidence of an accomplice? The accomplice's evidence was usually tested by cross-examination. This evidence stood on a lower footing than that even. Tarapore had made an affidavit in reply. The Raja had not even made an affidavit in reply to that affidavit. Therefore, his submisson was that the first charge about procuring those letters from the Raja, failed.

Counsel then dealt with the second charge, and had not finished his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for Mr. P. C. Tarapore.

Mr. Binning appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Raja of Jawhar.

Solicitors for the Advocate-General, Little & Co.

Solicitors for Mr. Tarapore:—Payne & Co.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

A notice was issued yesterday simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 15th October, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29-32 the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27-32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 15th October, 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RESOLUTION ON SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following Resolution on the triennial report of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, on the civil hospitals and dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency for the years 1911—1913, has been published for general information:—

The total number of medical institutions available for public use in the Bombay Presidency rose from 693 on the 1st January, 1911, the opening day of the triennium under review, to 742 on the 31st December, 1913, its closing day. These figures, however, are inclusive of some three hundred private non-aided institutions, a considerable proportion of which are of an ephemeral character. The number of State, State-aided and railway institutions rose between the above dates from 397 to 419, the increase of 22 including one civil hospital and 11 local fund municipal dispensaries. The number of beds in these institutions rose from 5,888 to 6,518.

During the last preceding triennium the average of the number of patients treated in any one year was 2,238,279, the corresponding figure for the triennium under review being 2,301,089, an increase of 62,810. The extent to which women and children resort to medical institutions has recently developed in a remarkable manner. Taking into account State and State-aided institutions of all kinds there has been an increase during the triennium of 18 and 20 per cent. in the attendance of in-door patients among women and children, respectively, and of 5 per cent. in the case of out-door patients. The rates of increase stated in the report, which leaves out of account institutions specially intended for women, are even more remarkable.

Malaria continues to be by far the most prolific cause of admission to hospital, accounting for nearly one-sixth of the total number of admissions. The recorded figures, moreover, do not include over a lakh of cases treated by the itinerant medical officers deputed to specially malarious tracts. Quinine "treatments" to the value of half-a-lakh were issued to the public in the course of the first two years of the triennial period; their popularity as a prophylactic is rapidly extending.

INCREASE IN TUBERCULAR CASES.

The anticipation of an increase in tubercular cases, indicated in the last triennial review, has unfortunately been verified, the figures having risen by as much as 23 per cent.; but, as is observed in the Surgeon General's report, this purely statistical comparison should not be regarded, in view of the presence of other factors making for increase, as representing the measure of the actual spread of tuberculosis. It cannot be doubted, however, that present-day economic and sociological changes in India tend strongly to the increased prevalence of this disease, and the Governor in Council concurs in the view expressed by the Surgeon General as to the necessity of establishing special wards and dispensaries for the reception of cases. The question is already engaging attention. These same changes have manifested themselves in another direction also, for the report no doubt correctly attributes to them the very considerable increase in admissions to hospital on account of bodily injuries

There was an increase of over eleven thousand in the average number of operations annually performed during the triennium, the percentage of cases ending fatally being practically unchanged, namely 0.52. The Governor in Council concurs in thinking that these results testify to the high standard of surgical skill maintained in the hospitals and to the present excellence of their equipment on which a sum of nearly two lakhs was spent in the course of the preceding triennium.

The average annual expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries during the triennial period under review was over twenty-two lakhs, as against a previous record of nearly nineteen lakhs. Of this former sum nearly half was contributed by Government, while local and municipal funds were responsible for six and a half lakhs of the remainder. The average cost per patient rose from Re. 0-13-6 to Re. 0-14-3.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction the progress of the movement for the establishment of nursing associations, the number of which increased by four during the triennium. No movement is more calculated to overcome the inherent reluctance of the women of the country to resort to public medical institutions especially as in-door patients. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction, as at present only half the civil hospitals are provided with nursing staffs, Government bear a moiety of the expenditure incurred by the associations, and their share amounted in 1913 to a lakh and a quarter. The Governor in Council cordially endorses the well-deserved tribute which the Surgeon General pays to the ladies and gentlemen who devote their time and labour to the support and management of these beneficent bodies.

ACTS OF PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

During the triennium a civil hospital was established at Jalgaon, the head-quarters of the East Khandesh District. The event was unique inasmuch as, through the admirable generosity and public spirit of the local people encouraged and organized by the efforts of Mr. Simcox, the Collector, the completed building was presented bodily to Government, fully equipped in every detail. Another noteworthy event was the donation by the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., C.I.E., of a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 for the endowment of a training school for nurses and midwives in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Ahmedabad. Nine new dispensaries were established during the triennium under the scheme for the encouragement of such institutions in rural areas. Finally the Surgeon General's report enumerates a number of structural additions and improvements to existing institutions; some of these have been rendered possible by acts of private munificence with which are associated the names of Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., Mr. M. S. Vakharia, Sirdar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. G. P. Agarwale and Bai Jerbai N. Wadia. Many needs, however, still require to be met both in Bombay and in the mofussil. The number of beds is generally insufficient to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for accommodation, while the necessity of special provision for maternity, advanced tubercular and chronic incurable cases is almost everywhere making itself felt. There is thus a wide field for benefactions on the part of private individuals, and the Governor in Council entertains the hope that the triennium now commenced will witness a marked development in this direction.

8. In conclusion His Excellency in Council desires to give expression to his appreciation of the services rendered by the officers of the Medical Department in the cause of the prevention and relief of human suffering. That the report under review should contain so eminently satisfactory a record of achievement and progress in every branch of the department is, he considers, very largely due to the high standard of professional skill, the keen desire to keep abreast of the developments of medical science and the deep sense of duty of which the officers of the medical services of Government have as a body given proof.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.

In the Division Court No. 52.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In Re Disciplinary Jurisdiction Little & Co. The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore Bar-at-Law Respondent Payne & Co. Part Heard, 1-10-14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

For further Directors and costs on Comr's Report.

416-11—Little & Co. Seedeek Haji Ismail v. Haji Essack Joosub and ors Payne & Co. Rst. R. K. & Co.

Long Causes.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co. Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors. Captain and V. Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors v. Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

286-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Manker Mehta D & L.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr. Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Moti and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

882-14—Mehta D & Lalji Maganlal alias Jiwanram Himatram v. Ulmabai widow Matubhai J. Madan.

Suits for Hearing and Final disposal.

Long Causes.

945-13—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Pragdas Budsain a firm v. Gillumull Sadirsen & anr. Bick M R & Co.

463-14—Motichand & D Messrs. Rewashankar Jugjiwan a firm v. Kalianwalla Tilokchand & ors Bick M R & Co. Jam R & D For Postponement.

324-14—Bick M R & Co. Kalianwall Trilokchand v. Chhaganlal Girdharlal Jam R & D.

475-14—Dapt. F & D Tricumdas Ranchordas Manibai widow v. Bhai K & G.

478-14—Nadirshaw & D Maneckbhai widow v. Dhunji Haridas In Person.

484-14—Unwalla R P Yusuf bin Ebrahim Loolwabibi Dastur & Co.

486-14—Khimji & Co. Kabubai v. Hansraj Waghji.

482-14—Pocha & Co. Manecklal Bapalal v. Jhaveri Manchoobhai Amarchand Motichand & D.

352-14—Motichand & D Brijvallabhdas Parshotamdas a firm v. Shivjiram Ramgopal a firm Pocha & Co.

353-14—Motichand & D Brijvallabhdas Parshottamdas a firm v. Bhagwandas Tikumchand Poche & Co.

318-14—Mulji & Tha Roopchand Ramdas Bajari v. Juthalal Kalyanwal Bick M R & Co.

542-14—Mehta D & L Morarji Premji & ors. v. Damodhardas Haridas Motichand & D.

544-14—In Person Maneckbai widow v. Gopaldas Govindram—Mati J & M.

553-14—Nadirshaw & D Dinbai widow & ors. v. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla Crawford B & Co.

556-14—Rustomji & G. Dewji Jaitha & anr. v. Lakhmidas Narsey—Payne & Co.

562-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Joosab & anr. v. Ali Mahomed Cumrudin Jarewalla Post R. K & Co.

583-14—Jehangir S M & H Luxmidas Devidas Gordhandas Virjiwandas Khund L & M.

Suits 347-12 to 14—Mulla & Mulla Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria v. Alli Mahomed Sharif Payne & Co.

511-14—Captain & Co. Messrs. Bhawanji Versey & Co. a firm v. Magaaram Manekchan a firm Tyabji D & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Oct. 8.*)

Subject to the confirmation of his Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Y. Yatabe as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kaira vice Mr. J. W. Rowland.

Mr. K. B. Purohit, Mamlatdar of the Mawal Taluka in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. P. C. Patil to act as Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gonehalli.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, vice Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro proceeding on leave.

Mr. Hari Anant Bhadbhade to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, vice Mr. Dalia, pending further orders.

The Rev. J. D. Gordon, on return from furlough, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

The Rev. Robert Leonard Wormald to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Shaik Muhammad Isfahani, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty from the 15th instant.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, M. B. (Lon.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on return from leave, to resume charge of his appointment of acting Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Lieutenant Percy Eccles, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is transferred to the Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own" with effect from the 21st September 1914.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordiero, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, vice Captain H. S. Hutchison, M. B. (Glas.), B. Sc. (Glas.), I. M. S.

Assistant Surgeon Rao Saheb Vishram Narayen Rege, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, vice Captain J. L. Lunham, M.B., B Ch. (R. U I.), D. T. M. (Cant.), I. M. S.

Captain F. Shingleton Smith, I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties vice Major W. M. Houston, M.B., B. Ch. (Dub.), D.P.H. (Dub.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), I. M. S.

Alexander Edwin Baird to be Second Lieutenant, Bombay Light Horse, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

Bridson Kermode Goldsmith to be Captain, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd August 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Francis Willoughby Luxton to be Captain vice K. H. H. Kennedy, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant Eustace Meredith Rice to be Lieutenant vice F. W. Luxton, promoted. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Second Lieutenant George Ernest Bennett to be Lieutenant vice W. H. Klosz, resigned. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Verner White Livingston Macassey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Henry Norman Brock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

George Washington Talbot to be Captain, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 26th August 1914.

Mr. A. S. Manger, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Ardeshar Nasarvanji Master, on relief, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. Mossa Ali Mirza, Assistant Engineer and Acting Executive Engineer, is promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from 1st March 1914 taking his place above Mr. M. T. Adalja, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, on the Seniority List.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The mortality returns of the city of Bombay for the week ended on Saturday last disclose a considerable decline in the total number of deaths, 466 being registered during the week as against 511 in the week previous to it. If the two deaths from plague among recent arrivals from Mysore State and two from other causes among those from other places, are ignored, the total mortality is reduced to 462, giving a death-rate of 24.52. During the week under notice plague mortality was slightly higher than in the week before, 10 deaths being registered as against 6 previously. There was one case from each of small-pox cholera. The mortality from other diseases occurred as follows:—Malarial fever 4, fevers of other kinds 51, diarrhœa 26, dysentery 17, puerperal septicæmia, cancer 2, debility 40, old age 35, tubercular diseases 15, diseases of the nervous system 37, circulatory system 7, digestive system 16, lymphatic system 1, urinary and generative system 9, phthisis 21, other diseases of the respiratory system 106, premature birth 4 and still-birth 29. There were 3 cases of drowning and 1 of poison. Classified according to age, 109 died under one year. 49 were from one to five years' old and the remaining 308 were above five years. The race and caste of the deceased were as under:—Jains 13, Brahmans 22, Lingayats 2, Bhatias 1, Hindus of other castes 200, Hindus of low caste 52, Mussalmans 128, Parsis 19, Jews 3, Native Christians 22, Eurasians 2 and Europeans 7. The total number of births registered during the week was 824.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Medina with English Mails due at day-break.

Municipal by-Election, Byculla, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Dance at the Hown Hall in aid of War Fund, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 9.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending October 10th:—Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. Lieut. R. A. Spence assumes the duties of Acting Adjutant from this date.

R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 9.

882 Parades.—Company parades for the week ending October 10th:—
"B" Company, Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Friday.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training. Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their unform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult companies every evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturday).
I. "G" Company Recruits who have not fired Part I. should parade at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. any day this week.

883 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 10th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 11th Inst. "G" Coy. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding, companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.

884 The Schedule of training to be carried out during the remainder of 1914 is now ready for distribution. All N. C. Officers would obtain a copy from the Sergt.-Major as soon as possible.
II. The dates notified in this Schedule for "Visual Training" cannot be adhered to, owing to lack of suitable ground. Revised dates will be notified later.

885 Parade.—Motor Cyclist Section "E" Coy. There will be an instructional parade on Saturday at 5 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

886 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 6140 Vol. J. P. Barrett.

887 Transfer.—No. 5467 Vol. E. C. Hodgins, is transferred from "C" to "B" Company from this date.

888 Books Instructional—Copies of Infantry Training 1914 are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to War.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

A lecture on "Success in Life and How to Attain It," will be given by Mr. A. B. Carvalho in Antonio D'Souza's School Hall, Byculla on the 11th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Dr A. J. Naronha will preside.

ROADS TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

The Commissioner of Police announces that from yesterday Esplanade Road, from its junction with Wandby Road to its junction with Hospital Lane, and the whole of the road from the foot of Wodehouse Bridge to Churchgate Railway station will be temporarily reserved for public purposes.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, PARSI DIVISON.

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas which has been rendering valuable ambulance and removal services in and out of Bombay has now decided to introduce a horse ambulance for the sick and invalid. brougham with all the latest improvements and accessories has been constructed at the Fort Coach Factory under the personal supervision of its Proprieter Mr. P. B. Press. The brougham was recently inspected by Dr. J. A. Turner, Municipal Health Officer.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS,

Only a single attack (Mandvi) from plague was registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, out of a total mortality of 60 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 86, and on that of 1912, 76. No deaths from either small-pox or cholera were registered in the city on Wednesday. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 2,043, out of which only 4 were found to be plague-stricken, two being caught in B Ward and two in C Ward.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 3rd October 1914:—Bombay City 10, Ahmedabad District 1, Surat District 12, Thana District 1, Nasik District 32, East Khandesh District 7, Poona District 49, Satara District 68, Belgaum District 60, Dharwar District 34, Bijapur District 3, Hyderabad District 4, (for week ending 26th September), Kathiawar Agency 24, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 203, and Cutch [illegible] 2; Total 510.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BOMBAY BANKING CO CASE.

ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., now in liquidation, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 65,000 belonging to the Bank, and Malhar Kothavle and Roopchand Swaruprchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Co., with abetment. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of P. G. Vaidya, one of the directors of the Company.

Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, a Chartered Accountant, examined by Mr. Morris, said he was a partner in the firm of A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants. He had examined the ledger account of the third accused in the current accounts ledger of the Bombay Banking Co. He produced the original report which he had made of that account. While making the report certain challenged figures were taken into account, and he had gone through those figures. Excluding the overdrawn balance of Rs. 9,918-10-6 on the 1st January, the amounts drawn by the third accused between 1st January and 25th September, 1913, amounted to Rs. 65,022. The amount paid in in that account during that period was Rs. 13,939, so that the actual amount taken out during that period was Rs. 51,083. This was the amount misappropriated. Witness had gone through the shroff's receipt books and he saw that the challenged amounts were entered up. If no money was received on these challenged amounts, he called that a falsification of accounts.

Radhakissan Narayen Satarkar, a Purdeshi cycle repairer, said his fortune was about Rs. 100. Twelve months ago the second accused asked him to sign three blank papers which he said were to show that the first accused was a substantial man and of good character. When the Bank closed, witness found to his surprise that he was called upon to pay Rs. 15,000. He had never had any account with the Bombay Banking Co., and had never signed a "hundi" for himself.

Some further evidence was recorded and the further hearing adjourned.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged a Hindu barber, named Ganpat Rukhmaji, with causing hurt to his wife Sundribai by branding her with an iron ladle. Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that quarrels had been going on between the accused and Sundri, who was his second wife. At about 8 p.m. on the 4th instant the accused saw her talking to a man near the water tap. He got annoyed and picking up an iron ladle he put it in the fire and branded Sundri on the head, thighs and other parts of her body.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said he was informed the same evening that Sundri was seen in the room of another man talking to him that afternoon, and this fact, coupled with her talking to another man the same evening, put him out and provoked him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera,, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitz-Gerald charged Sadu Gopal and another person with the theft of a purse, containing Rs. 107.

The case for the prosecution was that a Hindu, named Bhagia Sakaram, working at a firewood depot at Chandanwadi, missed the purse on Wednesday night from the depot where he had placed it. The purse was subsequently traced to the accused, when it was found that the contents of it had been divided between the two, Rs. 82 going to the first accused and the balance to the second.

The accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of the fine, to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TINDALS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Olivara, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Jairam Umaji and two other tindals with obstructing the approach to the oil berth at the Alexandra Dock.

The charge against the accused, who were tindals of country barges, was that they did not carry out the orders given by the Master on the 22nd September to shift their barges so as to allow of the s. s. Linga coming into the berth.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

DROWNING WOMAN RESCUED.

Dukibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 35, was walking by a well at Currey, Road, on Wednesday, when she became giddy and fell into the well which had a low parapet wall around it and which contained fourteen feet of water. One Nandai Sewak, on hearing the splash, jumped in to save the woman but he was pulled down. Another Hindu named Chiran Balising, on seeing this, jumped in, and he and Nandai succeeded in saving the woman. Both the men knew swimming. It appeared that the woman had been suffering from fits for the last two months.

INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

MEASURES TO MEET ABNORMAL SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION REQUESTED

A special meeting of representatives of the various Associations in Bombay interested in raw and manufactured cotton was held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the present situation. The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., presided; the following gentlemen were present:—

Messrs. J. N. Metaxa, L. McIlwrick, (Chamber of Commerce), H. R. Greaves, J. P. Chrystal, (Cotton Trade Association Ltd.), Narottum M. Goculdas, C. N. Wadia, (Millowners' Association), Purshotamdas Thakordas, Ramnarain Harnandrai, (Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.), Gopalji Walji Sunderji, Devidas M. Thakersey, (Native Piece Goods Merchants Association), and Khimji Dayal, K. S. Nicholson, (Cotton Muccudams Association).

The Hon. Sir C. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Bombay Government, Sir James Begbie, Kt., and George Miller, Esq., were also invited to be present and attended the meeting.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said:—

I have to thank you for attending this meeting, and representing, as you do, all the various trades interested in cotton and in cotton goods. I am hopeful that we may be able to arrive at some conclusion which will be for the benefit of all concerned.

The facts of the situation are well-known, and I need not dwell on them. The Stocks of Imported Piece Goods now in Bombay amount to nearly 150,000 packages and at an average cost of say Rs. 400 their value is Rs. 6 crores. The Stocks of country-made cloths in Bombay are estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 Bales, and of yarns at 100,000 Bales. Turning to the raw material, we are told that old crop stocks amount to something like half a million Bales, while from all accounts the new Indian crop promises to be very large, and the American Crop is likely to constitute a record. On the other hand the demand for raw cotton must be on a greatly reduced scale as a consequence of the war, and it follows that the value of cotton must rule low for some time to come.

But it also follows, as night follows day, that the cotton crops of the next season will be on a grealy reduced scale, and the question for us to consider is whether each crop should be allowed to be marketed on its own merits, or whether we shou'd try to arrange—as I believe we can arrange—to average the prices of the two seasons, and so avoid needless dislocation of trade and loss to the country.

SPECIAL MEASURES NECESSARY.

Egypt has given us a lead in the matter of restriction of area, which will of course be followed in this country; America has appealed to every loyal citizen to bear his share of the burden of carrying the surplus of the present crop on to the next season, and various measures have been adopted by Government and others to cope with the difficulties of the situation: and we learn that the British Government are seriously considering a scheme for building up reserves of raw cotton. If we in India decline to recognise that the situation is abnormal, and calls for special measures to safeguard the enormus interests involved, and if we allow the cotton market to drift on to a basis which is not justified by universal values, we shall be much to blame.

You can forecast as well as I can, what the effect of a further slump will be on the cotton trade, on the mills with their large stocks of undelivered goods, and on the Import trade—of course reduced production both here and elsewhere, and the demand which will undoubtedly make itself felt as soon as Indian Bazaar Finance gains some courage, will assist the position in righting itself as far as manufactured goods are concerned: but such relief may come too late to prevent serious consequences.

Those who are represented here to-day have it in their power to tackle the difficulties which face them, and I hope they will decide to take some steps; but there is an interest not represented at this meeting which is of paramount importance to the country and to the Government, and that is the interest of the cotton grower. The value of the Indian cotton crop of last season may be estimated at £40 millions sterling, and though the yield of the present season is likely to be fully as large, the return of the grower will be many millions less. It is certain that he must sell a good deal of his cotton as soon as it is ready at the best price he can get in order to pay his taxes and provide the necessaries of life; if he has to sell it "dirt cheap" he will find it difficult to meet his liabilities, and he will be quite unable to play his part in purchasing the manufactured articles we are so anxious to see him relieve us of.

We must bear in mind that if he gets really scared over the fate of his cotton crop this year, it may be difficult to get him to run the risk of free planting when normal times return, and India will be deprived of much of the volume of one of its most valuable exports, which will not only be wanted at profitable prices by the rest of the world, but which India counts on to help to maintain the balance of trade and the stability of Exchange.

The American and Egyptian Governments have lost no time in recognising how vital is their interest in the welfare of the cotton grower and I feel confident that the Government of India is equally alive to its responsibilities in this respect.

PESSIMISTIC FOREBODINGS.

This is the position as I see it to-day, and I have heard some very pessimistic forebodings expressed, which I confidently hope may never be realised; but even those who habitually look on the bright side of things cannot blind themselves to the possibility of an anxious time for those interested in the cultivation and in the trade and manufacture of cotton, and for the many who in one way or another are dependent on it.

I realise that to some individuals the prospect of very cheap cotton means the anticipation of eventual large profits; but we are not here to consider the situation as it affects a few individuals, but as it affects the large and important interests with which we and the country as a whole, are concerned.

We are all naturally suspicious of artificial markets and artificial prices, but what we have really to aim at is not artificial prices but natural prices. We cannot by any artificial means compel the markets of the world to pay more for our cotton than it is worth; but if we choose, and if Government will give us some help, we can insist on its commanding a fair price in the markets which are open to it. America, Egypt, and England are all striving to fix this fair price on the basis of the crops of two or more seasons and this is what we also should aim at.

It is no easy matter to set forth a scheme which one can be sure will be effective and easy to work under the conditions prevailing in this country: but the most promising I have come across is that recently indicated in the Press, under which Government would be asked to accept custody of cotton and issue warrants against it. It should be an easy matter for warrant holders to obtain loans and advances on such convenient and undoubted securities, and an additional advantage would be that the lenders themselves could raise money on them if they so desired. This should make them a very attractive investment not only to Banks and Shroffs, but also to private individuals who wanted a temporary investment: and investors would have the knowledge that while doing themselves a good turn, they were also helping the country. There has not been time to elaborate details, or to ascertain how Government would regard such a scheme: but I may now say that the general outlines have had the serious consideration of several gentlemen whose opinions must command respect, and they are unanimous in thinking that if the co-operation and support of Government can be secured, it should be possible to work out a practicable scheme.

Should you agree that steps ought to be taken in this direction, I shall ask you later on to appoint a Committee to take the matter up without delay and to negotiate with Government as may be necessary.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

A general discussion then followed after which the Chairman put the following resolutions to the meeting:—

(1) "That this meeting is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken with a view to preventing any unnecessary decline in the price of Cotton, and requests the co-operation of Government in such measures as may be found practicable for the storing and financing of the surplus crop of the season."

This was carried *"nem con."*

(2) "That the following gentlemen be invited to act as a Committee to negotiate with Government with a view to giving effect to the foregoing resolution.—

Mr. George Miller.
Sir Shapurji Broacha.
Mr. Purshotam Thackurdas.
Mr. J. P. Chrystal.
Mr. C. N. Wadia and the Chairman."

This was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CONCERT AT THE SALLE FRANCAISE

A concert in aid of the French Red Cross was given at the Salle Francaise on Wednesday evening before a large audience composed of members and friends. M. Charles Barret, French Consul, and the Belgian Consul were present. M. Barret, in opening the proceedings feelingly referred to the grim struggle in which the French had been engaged and paid a graceful tribute to the gallant Belgians, the valiant British Expeditionary Force and the brave Indian Troops and the Indian Princes, all of whom had, with the spirit of noble self-sacrifice and disinterestedness, allied themselves with the French nation, and had been fighting shoulder to shoulder for the cause of civilisation and progress. It afforded him great pleasure to preside on that occasion, and he thanked all the ladies and gentlemen who had gathered together in large numbers to evince their sympathy for the French. Mlle. Dixon, Mlle. Lang, Mlle. Bradley, Madame Ben Hick, Madame Halliwell, MM. W. Gautray H Comfort, O. Savini, O. Mori, A. Georguli, Hopkins, G. Martirosi, and Chilton, contributed the musical programme, and were warmly applauded.

ALLEGED "DHATURA" POISONING

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded on Thursday, the enquiry touching the circumstances under which a tea-shop-keeper at Mahim, named Gulam Nizamudin, alias Shiahpose, was drowned while alleged to be under the influence of "dhatura" poisoning on the 21st ultimo. Inspector De Burgh led the evidence.

An ascetic named Chamanshah Peershah said he had seen Haji Sheikh Abdulla preparing tea. He was given some of it to drink, which tasted bitter. He said so to Haji, who slapped him and then gave him some sweets to eat, telling him not to waste it. After he had partaken he became unconscious. Subsequently at 11-30 p.m. Haji told him to go to the rescue of the deceased who was getting drowned. He, Haji and four others went to the sea-shore, where they found the deceased in knee-deep water. The deceased complained that the four persons did not let him come out. Witness ran away, Haji following him. He then again became unconscious, and when he came to himself he was in hospital.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning after taking "dhatura," which was given him under such circumstances that Haji Abdulla committed an offence within the purview of the I. P. Code.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEGREES OF GUILT ANALYSED.

SENTENCES INFLICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

In the judgment in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, Mr. Harrison after dealing exhaustively with the facts and evidence deduced to support them proceeded to deal with the individual cases at great length. Agreeing with all the assessors the Judge finds Basant Kumar Biswas, Abad Behari, Amir Chand and Balmokand guilty. Agreeing with B. Bashir Uddin and N. Umias Mirza he finds Bal Raj guilty. Disagreeing from all the assessors he finds Hanwant Sahai guilty. Disagreeing from all he acquits Charan Dass chiefly on the ground that his confession is rejected. Agreeing with all he acquits Mannu Lal and Raghobar Sharma. Agreeing with Rai Sahib Nathu Ram he acquits Ram Lal, the pupil of Amir Chand. Disagreeing from all he acquits Khushi Ram on the ground that although Khushi Ram undoubtedly knew Rash Behari and entertained him it is possible that he did so at somebody else's request and that he was not a party to all or any of the crimes in which his guest was implicated and he is given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

CASE OF BASANT KUMAR.

Dealing with the question of sentences the judgment concludes as follows:—Six of the accused have been found guilty of being members of a conspiracy which existed mainly for the purpose of committing wholesale murder and all are equally guilty. In awarding punishment a distinction may well be drawn between those who actually handled bombs and those who did not or who are not shown to have done so. The first class includes Basant Kumar, Abad Behari, Amir Chand and Balmokand, and the latter Bal Raj and Hanwant Sahai only. Although Basant Kumar handled a bomb on more than one occasion and although I am satisfied that he actually placed the bomb which caused the death of Ram Padarath and was meant to cause the death of many more, I am inclined to treat him leniently. He is very young, being only 23 years of age and less developed mentally and physically than might be expected at that age. He was neither socially nor by education the equal of his fellow conspirators. He was never admitted, as far as I can judge, to the full dignity of membership of the committee and was treated more as a useful tool than as a real colleague. I sentence him to transportation for life under section 302 read with section 120 B.

ABAD BEHARI.

For the other three men who fall into this class I can find nothing whatever to say in extenuation of their crimes. Abad Behari is only 25 years of age, but he is a highly educated and intelligent man who was used as no man's tool. From the beginning he was an active member of the committee and in fact the most active. He arranged and he was consulted in everything. Though he did not himself place the bomb preferring to employ Basant Kumar Biswas for this dangerous feat he put it together and then directed his agent what to do. He organized the campaign of leaflets which was meant to bear fruit in murders and crimes. He was in possession of the poison manual, to mention one document only. He was an accessory to the presence of the bomb cap in Amir Chand's house. If any man ever earned the full penalty which the law prescribes it is he and under section 302 read with section 120 B, I sentence him to death, subject to the confirmation of the Chief Court.

AMIR CHAND.

The case of Amir Chand is if possible worse than that of Abad Behari. A man of 40 years of age, filling a position of importance in the educational world at Delhi, respected and consulted by his compatriots such as Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, no less than by the members of the Delhi Mission; a man who used his undoubted gifts and his influence over the young to train others and even his own adopted son by means of the literature of anarchy and crime, and not only this but a man who assisted in the dissemination of the poisonous literature of this organisation and who himself composed an article advocating a wholesale massacre of Europeans; a man moreover who allowed his house to be used as the general meeting place of disaffected criminals and in whose possession a portion of a bomb was discovered. There is only one possible sentence for him also and finding him guilty under sections 302 and 120 B I sentence him to death, subject to the confirmation of the Chief Court.

BALMOKAND.

Balmokand is the third member of this class. He was one of the committee from the beginning, the committee which made all the plans including that of the Lahore outrage. He took over and kept with him the bombs which Basant Kumar brought from Bengal and whenever he was in Lahore he took an active part in the proceedings. He knew full well what he was doing and so did his friend Bal Raj, as is shown by their correspondence. I can find no possible extenuation for his conduct either and finding him guilty under sections 302 and 120 B, I sentence him to death subject to the confirmation of the Chief Court.

BAL RAJ.

As to Bal Raj there is this difference in his case as compared with that of his friend Balmokand that he is not shown to have ever actually handled a bomb. They are both equally guilty as members of the conspiracy, but it does appear to me that a distinction may fairly be drawn in the matter of punishment. Perhaps the distinction is too fine, but although Bal Raj was undoubtedly a full member from the beginning and a member of the managing committee I think, erring perhaps on the side of mercy, that a sentence of transportation for life is sufficient in his case. I find him guilty under section 302 and section 120 B and pass this sentence.

HANWANT SAHAI.

Hanwant Sahai remains. If mercy is to be shown to Bal Raj and Basant Kumar Biswas he deserves it as much as they. He was a member and an active member, but it is not shown that he took any prominent part in organizing an actual outrage, as opposed to the approaching of anarchical crime. This does not affect his guilt but may be taken into consideration in passing the sentence. I therefore find him guilty under sections 302 and 120 B of having been a member of the conspiracy and sentence him to transportation for life.

APPROVER DISCHARGED.

The approver has in my opinion honestly given his evidence and told the truth. I discharge him.

As to Sultan Chand I have some hesitation in passing the same order in his case. He has undoubtedly perjured himself over the matter of the hole in the wall but he is young and perhaps he has suffered enough. Were it not that I should not have convicted him under any section of the Penal Code. I should feel less inclined to be lenient, but as he has been in custody for months I discharge him also.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."

The Bandmann Opera Company played "The Girl on the Film" at the Excelsior Theatre last night, and, thanks mainly to Mr. Bobby Roberts, made quite a success of it. Mr. Roberts had a red-rosed comedian part, and, though we prefer him in the more subtle humourous characters like that of Bumerli in "The Chocolate Soldier" it must be said that in the broader role of Doddy last night, he scored heavily. He was, indeed, the life and soul of the piece, and one rather hesitates to think what the show would have been like had there been a less accomplished funny man in his place.

He was ably seconded in his efforts to provoke laughter by Miss Addie Lennard, who, in a low-comedy character worked tirelessly and ably and had the satisfaction of having her efforts rewarded time after time by hearty laughter. The burlesque by Mr. Roberts and Miss Lennard of the dance done by two other members of the Company in the last act was what is known in theatrical language as a scream.

Mr. Fred Coyne did his best as Max Dalay the cinema producer, but he did not seem quite at home in the character, and Miss Gladys Stuart, spoilt an otherwise attractive performance by being at times almost inaudible.

A song nicely sung by Miss Belle Sparkes was interpolated into the second act; and Miss Nellie Lomas and Mr. Clive Leighton did a dance which was a marvel of lightness and grace.

His Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House were present.

To night "The Girl on the Film" will be repeated.

POONA RACING.

ADDITIONAL RACE FOR FIFTEENTH DAY.

(To be run on Saturday 10th October.)

The Entries which closed at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 7th instant are:—

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1. Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½.
2. Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.
3. Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
4. Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0.
5. Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
6. Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
7. Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
8. Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
9. Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.
10. H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofic Pasha, 13-3½.
11. Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
12. Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 13-3½.
13. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Scorn, 13-3.
14. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.

NEWS FROM MOHAMMERAH.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

The following news has been received in Karachi from Mohammerah:—

The date season for want of export has been irretrievably ruined. This time last year saw the river crowded with native craft manned by lusty voiced Arabs moving to and from the date churdocks, but this year albeit the river is full of craft, of real traffic on the river there is practically nothing.

The war has paralysed the finances of the native merchants considerably, some of whom, however, do not as yet realise the extent of the war and its consequences.

The banks of the Karun river are at present lined all along with every conceivable craft from Busreh. Steamers, paddle-boats, tugs, iron barges, and innumerable lighters and mahilas are all standing idle in the river, all denoting an almost entire cessation of business.

THE
CATCH OF THE SEASON.
12 H. P. ROVER.
"The Most popular Car in England to-day."
"The Best that British Workmanship can produce."
"Moderate in Cost. Economic in upkeep."
"Silent, Flexible and Sweet-running."
"Built on graceful lines, one can hardly hear it running."
May we demonstrate the pleasing features of the New Rover?
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch Lucknow
858D

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,
(INDIA, LTD.)
Incorporated in England.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.
KEROSINE BRANDS.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,
IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Supply:—
OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.
FREE Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

BRITAIN'S BEST
Small Car
10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850 SOLE AGENTS
HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

E. K. PUNCH,
Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.
E. K. PUNCH:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.
E. K. PUNCH:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Beer.
Price Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle.
Sole Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, will be held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Dhobitalao, Bombay, to consider and pass resolution on the following:—

1. The War Insurance of the steamers of the Company.

By Order,
F. X. FURTADO,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th October 1914.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
After the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Food Stuffs in Bombay	3
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency	4
Indian Cotton Trade	5
Bombay Corporation	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Delhi Conspiracy Case	5
News Ahead of the Mail	8
SPORTING NEWS	5
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday October, 9, 1914.

AFTER THE WAR.

A good deal of premature discussion has been going on in some journals at Home regarding the settlement of Europe when the war has been concluded. Some delight in the discussion of the extent to which the German Empire will be humiliated and reduced, the fate of the Austrian monarchy and the remnant of the Austrian Empire, while others are chiefly concerned with the dire prospects they are enabled to conjure up through the expected aggrandisement of Russia. There are other people of more limited vision who are unable to get beyond the precise form of the retribution that should be meted out to the Kaiser and his soldiers for their general crimes against humanity, and their particular crimes against Belgium and individual towns and villages. We are glad to see that some Liberal journals have entered a timely protest against the dangerous spirit of revenge that is being allowed to run riot in Great Britain. The sentimental desire for retribution which is provoked in the mind of a people by the wanton plunging of a whole continent into war is, of course, not easy to check. But, at least, one should be able to look to the sober leaders of public opinion to keep it within certain limits, and to prevent it from transforming itself into a general licence to the army to repeat in every respect the infamies of the enemy, and even to improve upon them; or to desire, for instance, that the whole German people should be made to suffer beyond the extent necessitated by the obligation that will undoubtedly lie upon them, to make good, so far-as financial reparation can do so, the miseries and injuries that their armies have inflicted upon the innocent Belgians, and the other allied peoples upon whom they thrust this war.

Retribution in a sense there must be. For one thing it will come of itself upon the German people. In addition to the humiliation of defeat, and all the bitterness of the destruction of the ambitions, which they have been trained to entertain by the senseless and brutal cult of force and world-power, they will suffer economically for a century from the effects of the war. Further retribution will be laid upon them by the measures which the Powers of Europe will be forced to take, in their own interests, to ensure that such a fearful oppression as the German aim at world-dominance can never again weigh like a nightmare on the peace of Europe. But, much as we may reprobate and abhor the cult that has produced this war, and the horrible nature of the militarism that has made possible the cruel devastation of Belgium, as a matter of strategical convenience, and all the major and minor barbarities that have been the concomitants of the German campaign, we do not want to go further than is absolute necessary for the future preservation of the peace, and the due compensation of the countries that have had to suffer for the aggression of Germany, when the time comes for the settlement after the war. It is necessary to say this when we find a man like Mr. Frederick Harrison, writing to "The Times," to demand that when the time comes the Kaiser shall be stripped of his decorations and uniform in front of his own troops and then sent to the Devil's Isle, where the unfortunate Dreyfus suffered for so many years for the crime that he had not committed. After all the Kaiser is a figure that we can afford to treat with contempt, rather than accord him the glory of a martyrdom. He is not a second Napoleon. He is not even as responsible and dangerous as was the lesser Napoleon of 1870. He is merely the figurehead of the Prussian military cult, which has schemed for this conflagration and achieved it. A very convenient figurehead, no doubt; a figurehead that possessed all the mental and moral mechanism that enabled those behind it to put it easily into motion at the right time. But his position is, none the less, a mere accident. He has not been the founder of his own fortunes and the maker of an Empire like Napoleon; nor has he the immensity of character and the almost superhuman talents which made Napoleon and Napoleon alone the bogey of Europe a hundred years ago. We have to deal in 1914 not with a personality but with a national cult, and when we have made sure that the cult has been scotched, if not killed, and the possibility of its revival within any calculable period destroyed,—when we have done that and taken toll for compensation from the people who allowed the cult to grow up among them, we shall have done all that is laid upon us to do. But let us approach this task in the spirit of moralists and statesman, not in the petty spirit of revenge, exhibited by Mr. Frederick Harrison, that would take joy in witnessing the spectacular humiliation of an unfortunate insane egoist.

Equally dangerous, however, if more respectable in their motives, are a certain class of pacifists, who, foiled in their endeavours to put great Britain in the position of a selfish and dishonoured spectator of the misfortunes of her friends, have already begun to plead for the extension of a measure of consideration to the defeated foe, which the latter does not deserve, and which it would be positively dangerous to accord. A manifesto has been published over the signatures of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Norman Angell and Mr. E. D. Morel inviting co-operation "to aim at securing such terms that this war will not either through the humiliation of the defeated nation or an artificial rearrangement of frontiers, merely become the starting point for new national antagonisms and future wars"; and that with this in view arrangements are to be made to flood the country, "when the proper opportunity occurs," with "books, pamphlets and leaders" directed to the object of a peace satisfactory to Germany. A peace satisfactory to Germany, of course, would be one that would provide her with a starting point for steady and gradual preparation for another war at some future date to enable her to recover her position. On this point it is impossible to compromise. The German Empire cannot be restored to the position it occupied when the war broke out, if there is to be lasting peace in Europe. To leave the German Empire intact, with Prussia again dominant, would be an infinitely graver danger to our future peace than any possible rearrangement of frontiers. It is possible, and even probable, we think that the German people will accomplish, to a large extent, what is necessary themselves, as the French did in 1870, when they put an end to the Third Empire as soon as their great national disaster brought home to them all that it was responsible for. But if the German states fail to arrange for the abolition of the dominance of Prussia, and the removal of the Hohenzollerns, it is clear that this duty will have to be imposed upon them. Other guarantees for the future will have to be taken, if the Allies are successful in this struggle in beating Germany to her knees, but that will be the first and indispensable condition of the future peace of Europe.

Notes of the Day

"Heathen Japan."

The reply of Sir Claude Macdonald to the protest of German theologians against the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan" is a timely one, and will carry with it all the weight which attaches to the pronouncement of the man who knows. Sir Claude has spent many years abroad in the diplomatic service, and there is no man living who has a better knowledge of the Far East than he. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking from 1896 to 1900, and during the Boxer rising was appointed by the Foreign representatives to command the Legation Quarter during the siege. From 1900 to 1912 he was British Ambassador at Tokio, and is, therefore, well qualified to speak of what the Japanese did both before, during and after the war with Russia. The term "heathen" is one which the Germans, themselves, have fully earned by their ruthless methods since the war began, methods which none of the non-Christian troops engaged on our side, whether they be Japanese, Indian or African, would stoop to emulate.

German Zeppelins.

One of the features of the unofficial war news, at the time the last mail left England, was the report that the Germans were building with feverish haste an enormous fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes, destined to sally forth and inflict irreparable havoc on the British fleet in order to prepare the way for the ultimate invasion of England. In the "News ahead of the Mail" which comes to us via the Australian papers and Colombo, we are told of the report given by an American citizen of the German yards at Wilhelmshaven working night and day to turn merchantmen into transports, and of the activity in the Zeppelin airship factories which is expected to result in "smashing England to pieces." This sort of reports need not create any alarm. The Germans took twelve years to build about as many Zeppelins in peace time, whose work in the war up to the present has been a failure. If they produce Zeppelins at three times the speed in wartime, unless they can revolutionise them into really effective warships of the air, they will be no better off.

The Petrol Problem.

But there is another aspect of the matter, which seems to be forgotten by those who take these reports seriously. There is the question of the supply of petrol. We have no doubt that the German General Staff had laid in a huge supply of petrol long before the war started. But it could not have been, or it is not probable that it would have been, sufficient to supply their enormous requirements in the field for more than some months. In the meanwhile their external supply of petrol has been almost completely cut off. They cannot get it from Russia and they cannot get it through their ports. Roumania has cut off the supply from within her own borders and now the Russian victories in Galicia have cut off the Carpathian oil-fields, which were a valuable source of supply as long as they were under Austrian control. The use of Zeppelins and aeroplanes presupposes an illimitable supply of petrol.

German Cruisers in the Pacific.

A correspondent has drawn our attention to an error into which we fell a few days ago, when we stated that the German cruisers Guiesenau and Leipzig were among the German ships interred in the harbour at Kiao-Chau. We have to plead guilty, for, as a matter of fact, as recent telegrams showed, the Guiesenau, in company with the Seharnhorst, sank the French gunboat Zelée, off Papete, on the 22nd September and then bombarded the open town of Papete, while the Leipzig was reported off the coast of Chile on 15th September when she sank a British oil-steamer. The sinking of the Zelée was an empty triumph, as she was already disarmed and without a crew, nor is the bombardment of the beautiful town of Papete a feat to boast of. Papete, the capital of the Pacific island of Tahiti, is the chief port and trading centre as well as the seat of Government of the French establishment in Oceania. It has a population of 4,280 of whom 2,500 are French. The town, lying on the north-west coast of the island, on a beautiful harbour entered by two passages through the protecting reef, and backed by five mounthains, is French in character as far as concerns the richer quarters. It has a cathedral, barracks and arsenal, Government buildings and a botanical garden.

Hindu Iconography.

The first volume of "Elements of Hindu Iconography" by Mr. T. A. Gopinath Rao has just been published by the Travancore Durbar, whose enlightened patronage, whether in the sphere of Sanskrit literature or archaeology, is proverbial. Credit is particularly due to the Diwan, Mr. Rajagopalacharya, for selecting the right man for such an erudite and exhaustive work. Mr. Rao, the author of the book, is Superintendent of Archaeology, Travancore State, and is known to students of Indian antiquities as a scholar, who, besides being thoroughly critical, leaves no stone unturned to obtain all the information possible regarding the subject he has to handle. That there were Sanskrit books called *Agamas* dealing with iconography was known to savants, though faintly, but it had not occurred to anyone but Mr. Rao actually to hunt them out and give them the publicity they deserve. But the publication of these *Agamas* by itself would not have been of much value, if it had not been accompanied by a wealth of illustrations; and Mr. Rao has done the wisest thing in inserting into his book photo-lithos of all the innumerable gods and goddesses who grace the Hindu pantheon. Books dealing with Hindu images and Hindu Mythology were of course not wanting before. Thus a student of iconography was familiar enough with Moore's "Hindu Pantheon," first printed in 1810 and afterwards reprinted in 1864 by the Rev. W. O. Simpson. W. J. Wilkins' "Hindu Mythology," illustrated with pictures and explained with extracts from the Puranas, was equally known and widely read. But Mr. Rao's work is to all these books what a macrocosm is to a microcosm. The information he gives is thoroughly reliable and supported not only by the various *Agamas*, from which he has freely quoted and whose purport he has lucidly explained in English, but also by the numerous sculptures found all over India, whose photo-lithos form the most interesting and important feature of his book. We have no doubt therefore, that this book will soon replace all its predecessors, and may express a hope that other Indian scholars will vie with Mr. Rao in bringing out invaluable productions of this character in the field of Sanskrit literture or Indian Archaeology.

DEATH OF MR. T. L. F. BEAUMONT.

PROMINENT KARACHI CITIZEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Karachi has learnt with great sorrow of the death yesterday in London of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont for many years a prominent local leader in matters commercial and municipal. Mr. Beaumont came first to Karachi in 1880 to open a branch of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., (now Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.).

This successfully accomplished, he set about to improve the shipping and railway service of the then almost unknown port of Karachi and managed to conclude an agreement between the Government of India and Mr. Robert Alexander, owner of the Hall Line of steamers of Liverpool, whereby combined passenger and cargo steamers were specially built and a direct monthly service established between Liverpool and Karachi, a facility which Karachi enjoyed for some ten years but which disappeared in 1900.

It is not perhaps generally known that Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont was largely responsible for the improved railway communication between Karachi and Delhi, his scheme for a link between Kutri and Rohri and a new line from Minchinabad (close to Samasata) via Bhatinda to Delhi being submitted to the Government of India in the early nineties.

Mr. Beaumont was Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for the year 1899 and President of the Karachi Municipality from 1905 to 1910. He also acted as consul for the Netherlands and consul for France for many years.

His year of office at the Chamber of Commerce was marked by further representations to Government to secure for Karachi a better railway communication with Rajputana and Central India. Whilst as the head of the city fathers it fell to Mr. Beaumont to receive the present King Emperor when as Prince of Wales he departed from Karachi and England in March 1905 and to push forward the various local schemes that called for early execution.

KARACHI HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The masters of vessels are warned by the military authorities in Karachi that it is their duty to afford the police every facility in inspecting and questioning the crews of their vessels or arrival in the port. They must give the police officer a list of their crew with nationality and any other details required if asked for.

The master of a vessel was recently fined by the City Magistrate of Karachi Rs. 100 for concealing the nationality of a German he had on board.

Vessels under neutral colours are allowed to enter the port but no member of the crew who is a neutral foreigner is permitted to leave the vessel while in port. The master is responsible that such foreigners are kept on board. The master of the vessel being a neutral foreigner who may require to land on business in connection with his ship is permitted to do so on obtaining a pass from the Port Officer.

Any member of the crew of any vessel who are enemy foreigners .ie., Austrians or Germans, will on arrival be taken by the police to be dealt with in accordance with the orders of the Government. Masters of vessels are warned that access to the wharves inside the customs enclosure is restricted to the holders of passes which may be obtained from the Port Officer or at the military head quarters in Karachi, also that the Napier Mule bridge is closed between 8-30 p.m. and 6 a.m. except to the holders of special passes.

BOMBAY FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.

THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following Report of the working of the Bombay Food Prices Committee has been issued by the Secretary, Mr. R. P. Masani:—

FOODSTUFFS.

The Prices Sub-Committee and the Ward Committees met regularly. Schedule of prices were revised every week in consultation with merchants. Excepting slight fluctuations in the prices of wheat and gram the normal prices of commodities were maintained.

The schedules were notified every week in the "Government Gazette," and copies thereof were placarded at prominent places in all the wards of the City. Scarcely any complaints were received from the public either by the Central Committee or by the Ward Committees. The Ward Committees reported that normal conditions prevailed everywhere and that there was no necessity for undertaking any relief measures at this stage.

MEDICINES AND SPIRITS.

Further enquiries concerning the shortage of quinine were made and the question of increasing the output of quinine at Government factories and its importation from the colonies is receiving the attention of Government.

With reference to the representation made to Government on the subject of encouraging the manufacture of rectified spirits in India, the Government of Bombay have informed the Committee that the question is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, whose orders are awaited.

The Drug Bazar Syndicate represented that owing to the embargo laid by the Board of Trade on the export from the United Kingdom of drugs and chemicals such as quinine, mercurials, Bismuth salts and fine chemicals, great hardship and suffering would be caused in this country. Government were therefore requested by the Committee to inquire into the matter and to move the Home authorities to remove the prohibition so far as it applied to this country and the colonies. It was also suggested that pending the withdrawal of the embargo drugs may, if available, be supplied from the Government Medical Stores to the medical profession at moderate rates. In reply the Committee have been informed by Government that the suggestion for the removal of the prohibition is under the consideration of Government. As regards the suggestion for the supply of drugs to the medical profession at moderate rates, the Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, observes as follows:—

"In the case of drugs the supply of which is unaffected by the war there is likely to be no difficulty, and the question does not arise. But in the case of other drugs I am to observe that the stocks maintained in the Government Medical Store are carefully adjusted with reference to the probable requirements of State and State-aided medical institutions. The granting of the proposed concession would therefore involve a *pro tanto* reduction of the supply available to meet these requirements. Government consider that in this matter the demands of private practitioners and medical institutions which are run for profit should not take precedence over those of State and State-aided institutions. Government therefore regret that the proposal made by the Committee cannot be accepted."

INFORMATION ABOUT THE WAR.

A suggestion was received for organizing popular lectures on the war. After consulting the Ward Committee the Committee do not consider it necessary to organize formal lectures at this stage. The Ward Committee will however be glad to give explanations and answers to enquiries from the residents of their respective localities. For this purpose Government have been good enough to favour the Committee with copies of a synopsis of a popular lecture on the outbreak and early stage of the war and with seven sets of maps of Europe and of the world which will prove very useful to the Ward Committees in explaining matters. The Committee's acknowledgments are due to Government for this favour.

DONATION.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who is a member of the Committee, has kindly offered to defray all the contingent expenses of the Committee. As the first instalment towards the payment of such expenses he has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 250. The Committee have gratefully accepted his kind offer.

MR. SLADEN AT BHAVNAGAR.

CEREMONY AT SAMALDAS COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 7.

At the invitation of H. H. the Maharaja, Mr. Sladen, Agent to Kathiawar, with Mrs. and Miss Sladen arrived here yesterday. The station was decorated and the distinguished guest was received by His Highness and the principal officers of the State with all honours due to his rank. A salute of 13 guns was fired.

After the presentation of flowers, Mr. Sladen and the Maharaja drove to Shantibhuvan escorted by a detachment of the Imperial Service Troops.

At 4-30 p.m. Mrs. and Miss Sladen paid a visit to the Maharanis of Bhavnagar and Panna at Lilambag Palace. At 5-15 p.m. Mr. Sladen performed the opening ceremony of the hostel attached to the Samaldas College, which has been recently built in the vicinity of the institution at a cost of 46 thousand rupees.

A large shamiana was erected in the compound of the building where a brilliant gathering assembled to witness the function. Among those present were H. H. Maharaja of Panna and the Heir Apparent of Wadhwan.

His Highness asked Mr. Sladen to perform the opening ceremony which the latter did by opening a silver lock with which the front door was fastened. The distinguished guests left at 8 p.m., by a special train for Palitana.

DESCENT ON LILLE HELD IN CHECK.

ATTACKS ON TWO WINGS REPULSED.

GROUND PREVIOUSLY CEDED RECOVERED.

CALM ALONG THE FRONT.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP

The stint of news from the Western Theatre continues. The German cavalry descending in the direction of Lille has been held in check. For the rest, while on the two wings the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, the official communique issued in Paris on October 7th states that "there has been almost a complete calm along the front." The ground ceded in previous engagements has been recovered in the latest fighting.

The German commander intimated the precise time at which the bombardment of Antwerp will commence. Thereupon many fugitives left the city for the Dutch frontier. The Belgian Government has been transferred to Ostend.

According to despatches describing the fighting outside Antwerp, the enemy made determined efforts to cross the Scheldt, west of the city, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Fresh troops were requisitioned from Brussels to participate in the attack, but the infantry made no headway against the tenacity of the defenders.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-25 a.m.

An official communique issued in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening says:

Except on the two wings, where German attacks have been repulsed, there has been almost complete calm along the front.

The German cavalry on our left has been held north of Lille, where it was driven back. The ground previously ceded between Chaulnes and Roye has been recovered. We have advanced at certain points in the centre. Nothing noteworthy has taken place on the right wing.

HARD FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

NORTH OF OISE AND LENS

GREAT DASH AND BRAVERY OF FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 8-30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that north of the Oise and Lens hard fighting is in progress but elsewhere fighting is slight. Advance and retreat varied throughout the line. Reports generally are satisfactory. The French troops are fighting with great dash and bravery.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON LEFT.

OPPOSING FRONTS EXTENDING.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 4-55 p.m.

A Paris communique states that between the Somme and the Meuse there is nothing to report. The enemy in Woevre made a fresh effort to impede our progress but failed.

On our left the battle continues still with great violence. The opposing fronts, extending from the region of Lens to La Bassee, are prolonged by masses of cavalry in action up to the Armentieres district.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

ALL COUNTER ATTACKS ON RIGHT INDECISIVE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7, 7-55 p.m.

A German communique says that continuous French outflanking movements against our right have extended the battle-front north of Arras.

Our advance-guard has come into touch with the French cavalry west of Lille and west of Lens.

Our counter-attacks at Arras, Albert and Roye have hitherto been indecisive. There is no change elsewhere.

The Germans claim to have captured a number of prisoners and guns in Russian Poland.

GERMAN FORCES IN THE WEST.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is officially stated that the German forces in the west are composed of twenty-three active and eighteen reserve corps, besides divisions of the *Landwehr* and the *Landsturm*.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED TO OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7, 7-55 p.m.

The German commander sent an officer with a white flag to Antwerp at seven-thirty, and announced that the bombardment would commence at nine-thirty. Thereupon, many fugitives left Antwerp for the Dutch frontier.

At noon the Belgian Government was transferred to Ostend.

HAS THE BOMBARDMENT BEGUN?

It is unknown whether the bombardment of the City of Antwerp has begun or not. Dutch correspondents variously give the time fixed in the German ultimatum as half past nine yesterday evening and three this morning.

GERMANS FORCE CROSSING THE NETHE

The "Handelsblad," of Amsterdam states that the Germans have forced the crossing of the River Nethe by means of heavy guns, having concentrated their attack on the south-east of the city, after a costly failure of attempts to cross the Scheldt.

TEN THOUSAND REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP.

Ten thousand refuges from Antwerp have arrived at Roosendal.

ANTWERP MAY HOLD OUT.

OSTEND, Oct. 8.

It is believed in high quarters that Antwerp will be able to hold out thanks to reinforcements. Men are enlisting daily.

GERMANS PUSHING FORWARD THEIR POSITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Germans attacking Antwerp have pushed forward their positions against considerable resistance by the garrison.

FIGHTING OUTSIDE OF ANTWERP.

A DESCRIPTIVE DESPATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

According to despatches describing the fighting outside Antwerp, the Germans made repeated and determined efforts to cross the Scheldt west of the city but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The attack began on Sunday from a little to the east of Termonde to beyond Schoonarde, where desperate efforts to force the passage of the river centred.

The Belgians were compelled to retire from their first line of trenches. But this was done in good order, a large body remaining under a terrible hail of shrapnel to cover the retirement.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETIRE.

The Belgians retired to the second line five hundred yards in the rear, losing somewhat heavily while crossing swampy ground, where water stood waist-deep.

The attack was resumed on Monday and on this day several German guns were put out of action and the Germans were forced to retire.

Fresh troops from Brussels participated in the attack on Tuesday but the infantry made no headway against the tenacity of the defenders. The action on Tuesday was mostly an artillery duel.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

FURTHER LIGHT ON NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Further light has been thrown upon the diplomatic negotiations relating to the outbreak of the war by the publication of a Belgian grey book.

It appears that the German Minister on July 31st, informed the Belgian Foreign Office that he was certain that the views expressed by his predecessor in 1911 about respecting Belgian neutrality had not changed.

The same Minister, even on August 2nd, said that Belgium knew his personal opinion upon the security which she was entitled to feel regarding her eastern neighbour.

The Belgian Minister replied that he was aware of German intentions, but that he would attach the greatest value to a formal declaration.

At five o'clock on the same day, the German Minister presented an ultimatum demanding the free passage of German troops, or Belgium would be treated as an enemy. Early next morning, the German Minister said he had been instructed by his Government to inform Belgium that French airships had thrown bombs, and that a patrol of French cavalry had crossed the frontier, thereby violating international law.

The Belgian Secretary-General asked "Where?"

The German Minister replied: "In Germany."

The Secretary-General observed that in that case he failed to understand the object of the communication. The German Minister rejoined that these were acts contrary to the law of the nations, and were of a nature to cause it to be supposed that other acts against the law of the nations would be committed by France.

Next day the German Minister in a final communication said that in view of the Belgian Government's refusal of Germany's well-intentioned proposals, Germany would be obliged, if necessary by force of arms, to take indispensable measures for her security against the French menace.

DEATH OF SIR W. CARINGTON.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of Sir William Carington.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND IMPROVING.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent says that the cotton export to England is improving, but it is far below the normal. Since August 1st, 152,000 bales have been shipped, as compared with 1,307,000 during the corresponding period last year.

It is regarded as practically certain that Congress will not sanction legislation empowering the Government to make a loan to Southern planters on the security of the crop, and the Southerners are agitating for a reduction of acreage next year.

FRENCH ROYALIST LEADER DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of the well-known French Royalist leader Count de Mun.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Decreases in imports during September, compared with the corresponding period last year, amounted to £16,303,788, and in exports to £15,750,763.

There were increases in imports of grain and flour, paper-making materials, and raw wool.

TREASURY BILLS

LONDON, Oct. 7, 7-25 p.m.

Applications for fifteen millions six-months Treasury Bills totalled 30½ millions at an average rate of three and fifteen-thirty-seconds per cent.

NAVAL LOSSES TO DATE.

The following naval losses have been sustained to date by the Powers at war:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tons.

AMPHION, 3,440. Sunk by mines.
SPEEDY, 810 tons. Sunk by mines.
ARETHUSA, 3,750. Damaged in North Sea.
LIBERTY, 965. Damaged in North Sea.
PATHFINDER, 2,940. Sunk in North Sea.
PEGASUS, 2,135 tons, disabled at Zanzibar.
OCEANIC (auxiliary cruiser) 17,274, tons, wrecked.
DWARF, 701 tons, slightly damaged.
SUBMARINE A.E. 1 wrecked.
HOGUE, 13,000 tons, Sunk in North Sea.
CRESSY, 13,000 tons, Sunk in North Sea.
ABOUKIR, 13,000 tons, Sunk in North Sea.

GERMANY.

Tons.

GOEBEN, 22,640. Transferred to Turkey.
ARIANDE, 2,618. Sunk in North Sea.
BRESLAU, 4,500. Transferred to Turkey.
KOELN, 4,280. Sunk in North Sea.
KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, (merchant cruiser), 14,000. Sunk by Highflyer.
CAP-TRAFALGAR (merchant cruiser), 18,000. Sunk off South Africa.
MAGDEBURG, 4,500. Ran aground and blown up.
MAINZ, 4,232. Sunk in North Sea.
HELA, 2,003. Sunk in North Sea.
PANTHER, 962. Reported sunk.
2 DESTROYERS. Sunk in North Sea.
Other destroyers. Damaged in North Sea.
1 SUBMARINE. Sunk in North Sea.
CORMORAN, 1,064 tons, and two Gunboats sunk in Kiaochao Bay.
1 Destroyer sunk in Ems estuary.

AUSTRIA.

ZRINYI, EC,TTP. Reported sunk.
ASPERN, 2,862. Reported sunk.
KAISERIN ELIZABETH, 4,000 Disarmed in China.

FRANCE.

Nil.

RUSSIA.

Nil.

JAPAN.

Two torpedo boats lost at Kiao-Chau.

GERMAN NAVAL REVERSES.

FOUR WAR VESSELS SUNK.

DESTROYER TORPEDOED

JAPANESE ACCOUNT FOR THREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A German torpedo-boat was cruising in the neighbourhood of the estuary of the River Ems, when suddenly an explosion was heard, and the torpedo-boat heeled over and disappeared. Two submarines appeared shortly afterwards, but it is uncertain what their nationality was. A German cruiser rushed to the rescue and saved the crew of the torpedo-boat.

The estuary of the Ems is at Dollart Bay on the German Ocean, with Holland on one side and Germany on the other.

TORPEDOED AT A HUNDRED YARDS.

"ALL OVER IN THREE MINUTES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Submarine E9 returned to Harwich. It appears that at one time she was only a hundred yards from the destroyer and she waited her chance. Her first torpedo missed but the second went home and exploded. The Destroyer sank almost immediately, being torn in two. The sailors say that all was over in three minutes and they did not believe that any of the Destroyer's crew of eighty were saved.

CRUISER GIVES CHASE.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 7-5 p.m.

The Admiralty tonight announces through the Press Bureau that submarine E. 9 has returned safely after having sunk a German destroyer off the Ems river.

Commander Horton was in charge of E. 9 which is the submarine which sank the Hela.

A Dutch coastguard says that the cruiser rushed from Emden at full speed but the submarines had disappeared.

DESPATCH TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A cable from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy despatched 9-5 p.m. last night states:—The Admiralty state that a submarine has returned after having torpedoed and sunk a German torpedo boat destroyer off the Ems river.

JAPANESE NAVAL SUCCESS.

GERMAN CRUISER AND TWO GUNBOATS SUNK.

TOKIO, Oct. 7, 7-25 p.m.

The German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats have been sunk in Kiao-chao Bay.

The Cormoran is a small unprotected cruiser of 1,604 tons. She was built in 1892.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND OF YAP

PEKING, Oct. 8, 3-30 a.m.

A German news agency states that the Japanese have occupied the island of Yap, in the Caroline Islands.

STEAMER HELD UP FOR 17 DAYS.

CHITTAGONG PORT AUTHORITIES REFUSE CLEARANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co's steamer Shazada arrived here yesterday from Chittagong where she had been held up for seventeen days. Chittagong was reached from Calcutta on the 15th September. On account of the Emden, the port authorities refused clearance and all deck passengers, 500 in number, left the ship refusing to return. There were six first class passengers who were officials returning from leave at home to Burma all of whom spent 17 days on board the Shazada which was allowed to leave on Thursday. On the Akyab coast being reached, she encountered a heavy storm and squalls the rain continuing until last night.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

EXIGENCIES OF CENSORSHIP AT MARSEILLES.

CHEERS OF THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that owing to the exigencies of censorship, Marseilles newspapers were unable to describe the arrival of the Indian troops, so one journalist wrote to the British Consul-general to say how delighted the newspapers would have been to honour the troops. Nevertheless, he added, the cheers of the people carried all our thanks and hopes. The letter has been transmitted to the authorities in England.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The following casualties are announced today:—

Killed:—Major A. D. Green, Worcestershires; Second Lieut. V. Lentaigne, Connaught Rangers; Second Lieut. G. Taylor-Whitehead, Ninth Lancers; Second Lieut. N. Ward, East Surreys.

Died of wounds:—Captain J. P. Benson, East Surreys.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The following officers have been wounded:—Lieutenant A. Brocklehurst, Rifle Corps; Major Steele and Major H. Studd, Coldstreams.

CANADA'S SECOND FORCE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Canada has decided to raise and send a second Expeditionary Force.

THE SIEGE OF MAUBEUGE.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The Brussels correspondent of "Le Matin" states that the German losses at Maubeuge were 40,000. "Le Matin," publishing details concerning the siege of Maubeuge, mentions the wood of Lonieres six kilometers from the centre of the town which was offered for sale in July, 1911, and purchased ostensibly for buildings as a locomotive factory. It now transpires that the real purchaser was Frederic Krupp. After the concerete foundation had been prepared, no further progress was made until it served as emplacements for siege guns.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DECORATED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

A Berlin telegram reports that the Kaiser on the twentieth decorated 37,000 soldiers, bestowing upon them the German Iron Cross for bravery in action.

CANADIAN TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1-25 a.m.

The first Canadian contingent of troops has arrived in England. The men will proceed to an inland training camp to prepare for active service.

INSURING LONDON PROPERTY AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

BRISK BUSINESS REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Lloyds are doing brisk business in insuring London property against aircraft at three shillings and sixpence per cent. Life risk is one shilling and six pence.

BRAVE GERMAN STAND.

LONDON, Sept. 27..

A wounded British artilleryman in hospital at Leicester, relates how a German regiment was swept away in a mad attempt to cross a stream under fiendish artillery fire. The French cavalry hotly ppursued a remnant of the Germans, who gathered on a little hill round the regimental flag, refused to surrender, and stood back to back until the last man went down with the flag in his grasp and a dozen bullets in his body. There was no shouting when that flag was captured. Every French and British soldier passing by bared his head in homage to the brave men who had died for it.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. WORCESTERSHIRE.

WHY THE EMDEN LET HER OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

There has arrived here to-day the Bibby Liner Worcestershire which left Liverpool on September 3. At Port Said the steamer was detained for some hours, thence she proceeded to Aden, reaching Colombo on September 28th. The following day the Gryfedale arrived there with the crews of the vessels sunk by the Emden off the Laccadives. From them the passengers of the Worcestershire learned that they had been on the previous day within two miles of the Emden, the captain of which told the crews of the sunken boats that he would allow the Worcestershire to proceed as she had many women and children on board. The steamer had to wait at Colombo till October 2, when she left for Rangoon. There were some seventy to eighty vessels waiting in Colombo harbour, several of which, having seen the Worcestershire depart, followed suit going in various directions.

BOMBARDMENT OF PRZEMSYL.

FORTS BEING DESTROYED.

MANY HOUSES BURNING.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.

Russian heavy artillery is bombarding Przemysl without cessation and is gradually destroying the forts and the town where many houses are burning. All attempts by the Austrians to relieve the garrison have been repulsed with heavy loss.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN EAST PRUSSIA & THE CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 7, 6-50 p.m.

Fighting is in progress with the German rear-guard in East Prussia, which has been strongly reinforced. We fought on the Vistula front successful advance-guard actions at Opatow and Sandomir.

We have defeated the Austrians in the Carpathians on the Sansk River, and captured quick-firers and prisoners, while near Munkacs, 150 miles north-east of Budapest, we took artillery and part of several transport trains.

DIVE INTO THE ENEMY.

GERMAN AIRMAN'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

A German airman's experience on a reconnaissance flight over the battlefield of Sedan is described in a letter received by his father, publishel in the German newspapers. His officer was shot as the machine glided over the French troops.

"A wood on the other side of the French was my objective. The minutes in which I soared over the enemy only 600ft. from the ground seemed centuries to me. A hail of bullets whistled about my ears. Suddenly I received a heavy blow on the forehead and blood rushed into both my eyes. But my will-power conquered. I kept consciousness and thought only of bringing the machine safely to the ground away from the enemy. Then a sudden puff of wind turned the machine over, and as my dead comrade lay over the warping gear I could do nothing else but land in the midst of the enemy.

"In landing the machine turned over and ran into a hedge. I was sent flying. From all sides the 'red trousers' rushed at me, firing still. I drew my pistol and shot down three of them, and then I felt a bayonet at my breast. An officer appeared and shouted, 'Don't kill him. He is a brave soldier.'"

Doctors on examining the airman found that the bullet had been warded off by his flying helmet. He says the officers treated him very well. A sudden attack by the Germans enabled him to hide under a hedge unobserved, and he finally rejoined the German troops.

SCORN OF THE FAR EAST.

'TOKYO AND POTSDAM "CULTURE"

The furthest East has occasion to rebuke the "cultur-circle" of Potsdam and Berlin.

Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, slow of speech and deliberate of action, personally authorises (says Reuter) the following statement:—

"I am painfully shocked at the news of the most unkind and outrageous treatment accorded to peaceful Japanese residents by the German Government, and the unpardonable discourteous acts of the Austrian people against our Ambassador.

"These are in striking contrast to the carefully courteous and magnanimous treatment, and the absolute protection of rights, which Ambassadors and resident Germans and Austrians in Japan have been accorded, and now continue to receive at the hands of the Government and people.

"It is difficult for us to understand how the Governments and people of countries boasting high culture and civilisation should permit the disgrace of their good name by such shamelessly wanton outrages."

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The services of Sir E. D. Maclagan are being placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 15th October for employment as the President of the committee which has been appointed to enquire into certain aspects of co-operative movements in India.

NEWS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

SOLDIERS' STORIES OF THE FIGHTING

VIVID DESCRIPTIONS.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The following accounts from the Australian papers give fuller details of the fighting than have been cabled by Reuter:—

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

PEOPLE REALISING THAT FOREIGN TRADE IS LOST.

(Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Cablegrams received from German sources indicated the existence of widespread disappointment with the present course of events. People everywhere in Germany are becoming greatly discontented, particularly in the manufacturing districts, which are beginning only now to realise that Germany's foreign trade is lost, and that German Naval strategists cannot fulfil their pledge to keep the ocean routes free.

WHITE FLAG TREACHERY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A wounded Irish Guardsman reports that the German front line in the Aisne battle hoisted a white flag. A company of Coldstreams, half a company of Irish Guards, and a number of Grenadiers and Connaughts advanced to take the enemy prisoners, but when in the open a terrible fire from concealed batteries poured on them from close range, and those, with the white flag joined in the attack. The Britishers were mowed down, and none of them were able to walk off the field.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS ON THE MARCH.

ROME, Sept. 24.

Despite Austrian official pacific declarations, Italian newspapers are publishing details of Austrian armaments being concentrated on the Italian frontier. A message from Lyons intimated that Guiseppe Garibaldi, with 5,000 "Red Shirts" (Socialists) was proceeding to an unknown destination.

"WE MUST SAVE THE GUNS."

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A wounded sergeant in the Royal Berkshires writes from France that after a two-and-a-half hours' fight at Soissons, the order was given to retire, but before going many yards, General Davis said:—"Come along, we must save the guns at all costs. The men made a series of rushes under the cover of heavy shrapnel fire, until they reached the guns. The Germans went down in scores. When the Berkshires, who were only fifty strong, heard the order "Abandon the guns," Lieutenant Hibbert said, "No boys, we must never let the Germans take British guns." The fight was kept up until we were reinforced by the South Staffordshires, and the guns were saved.

The Scots, Greys and the 12th Lancers made great charges, and the upshot of the fight was that not more than 10 Germans were left out of 2,000 engaged.

GERMANS CUT TO RIBBONS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A wounded private in the Inniskillings thus describes the battle of the Marne. In front of us a little space looked as though it had been swept by showers of bursting shells and flying bullets.

After an eternity the shower suddenly ceased, and we saw the Germans creeping across the fire scorched grass. They were coming with easy confidence and swing, when we were ordered to charge. We chased them for a mile, and cut them to ribbons. Then we ran into their cavalry supporters. Our impetuous charge carried us past their cavalry which closed our rear, barring the way back. We charged, giving them a fine cutting-up. They soon cleared to the fields, leaving a trail of dead men, and horses, behind.

GERMAN MISCHIEF MAKERS AT WORK.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 24.

German *Agents-provacateurs* are traversing Sweden with a view of provoking an insurrection in Finland, formerly a Swedish possession. They successfully attempted to charter Finish boats in other Scandinavian ports.

FRENCH CHASSEUR'S DARING DEED

PARIS, Sept. 24.

During a hot skirmish a French Chasseur named Fournier, with another soldier found themselves alone under fire. They returned the fire until the soldier was wounded. Fournier then picked up his comrade, and carried him under a hail of bullets towards the French lines. Four Prussians barred the way. Laying his comrade in a hollow, Fournier shot two of his opponents, charged the others and bayoneted both. Though himself wounded he succeeded in carrying his comrade to safety.

DUM DUM BULLETS.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

Thirty dum dum bullets have been extracted from the bodies and limbs of wounded French soldiers.

"DOWN WITH THE KAISER".

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25.

Socialist posters declarating "We want peace; down with the Kaiser" have appeared on the walls of Berlin.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE ELBE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

A British naval officer's letter stated that recently British submarines entered the Elbe, but were unable to attack the large German warships, which were protected by scores of trawlers and steamers, besides cables and nets.

WAR TO LAST FOR YEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A prominent American citizen for many years resident in Berlin, interviewed, says: The Germans are working night and day at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, turning merchantman into transports. They are also working tooth and nail in the Zeppelin airship factory, and expect to smash England to pieces. It is believed in Berlin, he says, that the war will endure for several years, and the people know little about its progress. The British and Britain are hated with an intensity hard to describe.

GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SON KILLED.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Count Von Molke, son of the German Commander-in-Chief, was killed yesterday by a shell blowing off the top of his head. The Count had been wearing a coat of mail, and staying at a priest's house. He daily threatened to shoot the priest at the slightest sign of treachery.

ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

MILAN, Sept. 27.

The Bucharest correspondent of the "Secolo" reports a strong conflict between King Charles of Roumania and his Ministers.

The King, actuated by his family relation to the house of Hohenzollern, addressed the Crown Council, produced a secret alliance with Germany, and insisted that Roumania must march to Germany-Austria's side. The Ministers resisted, and quoted Italy's neutrality as an argument in favour of non-participation in the war. The King found public feeling against him. Bucharest is now acclaiming the British and French victories, and demands war against Austria.

A telegram from Bucharest announced that the first Roumanian army corps was directed against the Austrian frontier and that the mobilisation of 200,000 troops was nearly completed.

AT THE SAME GAME.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Sapper Gilhooly, Royal Engineers, relates that last week on the Marne the Engineers spent two days in constructing a mine towards the German lines. When they had nearly finished, they heard other pickaxes at work, and then the wall clay collapsed, revealing a party of Germans at the same game. Before the Germans could recover from their astonishment, he proceeded, we pounced on them and there was a sharp "scrap." We got the best of it. One German just prevented another from blowing us all up.

DISLODGING THE ENEMY

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING BY AN N. C. O.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A wounded non-commissioned officer stated yesterday that early in the battle of the Marne the Irish Guards were selected to dislodge the enemy commanding a position. The Guards got within 1200 yards of the Germans, when shrapnel rained on them. He added: "We made a run for it, and reached a little knoll within 800 yards of the German position. The enemy maintained a heavy rifle fire. Leaving a force to hold the knoll the rest of the battalion crept round the Germans' left. At one point we had to rush under the fire of our own guns, as well as the enemy's. Gradually, we edged towards the German trenches, then the whole battalion lined up within 200 yards for a full rush. The enemy got desperate, and a ridge was crowned with their machine guns, firing continuously. We fixed bayonets and charged, while the enemy concentrated a fiendish fire upon us. With a wild whoop we reached the trenches and for the first time they made a desperate attempt to reply to us with the bayonet. We stuck like leeches, and they began to waver. As one man fell, another would take his place. We broke the line near the centre, and the Germans gave way and ran like hares, throwing down their arms. We bayoneted them by scores, and shot down dozens. We were exhausted. Those who could not get away surrendered to us.

A DISGRACE TO GERMANY.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.

Herr Liebnecht, the German Socialist leader, interviewed after a tour of Belgium said he would inform his compatriots when he returned to Berlin that the condition of various Belgium towns was a disgrace to Germany.

GERMANS DEJECTED.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

A journalist just returned from a visit to the battlefields says he saw the German wounded, some very young, not more than 16, all apparently famished. One surgeon told me he operated on men who were nothing but skeletons. Both officers and men were very dejected. They would not believe when told that Paris was not invested. What impressed me most was the spirit of confidence among the French who are finding out the ways of the Germans and how best to meet them.

A PRIEST'S MARTYRDOM.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Details concerning the martyrdom of Abbe Le Becque, who was shot by Germans, have been published. They show that the Abbe spent the night praying in the St. Niciolas Csurch, Valenciemts, then walked to Dalpierre, reciting prayers on the way. He handed the German officer a letter for his dying mother, saying that he was offering his life for France without regret. He fell pierced by twelve bullets. This is the seventh priest in the diocese of Cambrai shot by the Germans.

COWARDLY GERMAN AMBULANCE MEN

PARIS, Sept. 27.

It is reported that at Peronne the Fresh found 70 German female nurses armed with service pistols.

A wounded officer stated that the German ambulance wagons had been used for transporting combatants to the trenches. Wounded German officers bitterly comment on the cowardice of their ambulance corps, who fled with the retreating armies, leaving the wounded to die.

A German professor, writing home, says:—Our ambulance service behaved shamefully. It left us without food or drink for two days, and then bolted with the army. If you come across any French wounded do all you can for them for their kindness to me.

HOW THE GERMAN LOAN WAS RAISED

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

German advices show that the success of the war loan of fifty millions was due to the Government attaching twenty-five per cent. of all bank balances, and forcing depositors to subscribe. German merchants were forced to liquidate the debits by investments in the war loan and creditors were notified that if they did not agree business would be discontinued. Firms even notified creditors in Switzerland that money owing them had been invested in the war loan.

TERRIBLE GERMAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Antwerp correspondent of the "Standard" states that the Germans occupied a monastery at Montaign, Brabant, drank to excess, fired into the rooms where the monks were sleeping, pillaged every article of value, scattered the Sacred Host over the altar, stole the chalice and other sacred vessels, tied the monks with ropes, led them through the streets and flogged them.

Sworn evidence of the outrages has been sent to the Vatican.

7,000 GERMANS KILLED AT FORT TROYON

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that wounded soldiers relate that when the Germans began to bombard Fort Troyon the French did not reply, but the commandant set fire to two cartloads of straw inside. The Germans believing the fort to be abandoned, brought up guns and maxims. The French then opened fire, killing 7,000 men.

FRENCH PRISONERS EXHIBITED.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

It is reported that French prisoners at Munich, Bavaria, were publicly exhibited, two-pence being charged for admission, and enormous crowds attending.

BAYONETS WITH SAW-EDGES.

PARIS, Sept. 20

Richard Harding Davis, the well known American correspondent reports:—"I found in the trenches at Soissions immediately after the Germans retreated bayonets with a saw-edge that tear the flesh and rip the bone.". "These were," he states, "machine made and though their existence is forbidden by the laws of war, each bore the German Government stamp, number, Imperial crown and the word "Erfurt."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Davis, the American novelist correspondent, who witnessed the end of the battle of Soissons, says: During the retreat from the Marne German gunners sought to destroy the road from Meaux. Their marksmanship was so accurate, and their execution so terrible that pursuit was impossible while the fire lasted. The road was lined with high poplar trees, of which the artillery split the trunks like lightning. During four days, two armies struggled for this four miles of country. The place is now littered with unexploded shells, knapsacks and uniforms.. Red-cross flags, hung from the bushes, still show where the dressing of wound stations were set in together with bodies of German soldiers. Everywhere are dead horses. Some were killed with shells, but the majority were the property of French peasants, which the Germans destroyed lest they should be used as French remounts. It was impossible to count the motor trucks and automobiles abandoned along twenty miles of road owing to lack of petrol or breakdowns. The Germans smashed the motors or lit a fire beneath the cars before abandoning them. There were also the shattered remains of two German airships.

In a chateau beyond Neuforchells, where the German General and Staff made headquarters, a meal with costly wines and liqueurs, the finest china and the rarest orchids, served in an old world garden, was half finished owing to the sudden alarm necessitating the retreat. The scene is silent and stately. The chateau recalled the sleeping beauty palace of the fairy tale.

FURTHER BARBARITIES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

A French soldier now in hospital at Lens states that as he lay wounded on the battlefield a German Sergeant, 23 years of age, pointed a revolver at him. The Frenchman put his hands to his eyes and the German firing through his fingers, blew the unfortunate soldier's eyes out.

In another case, a young German, finding an unwounded Frenchman attending three wounded held the Frenchman's right hand to the muzzle of his rifle and shot it off.

It is stated that young Germans display the greatest heartlessness, while the older men offer and show sympathy.

AVIATION AND NAVAL REQUIREMENTS

Lady Pierse, President of the Naval Appeal Fund finds that the gifts in kind that are especially useful are as follows:—Wristlets in blue or khaki 7 inches long; knee Caps; cholera Belts; books suitable for men; soap; hand Towels; cigarettes; mufflers in Navy Blue or Khaki; cigar housewife's (hussifs) and navy blue Balaclava Caps.

Gifts should be sent to her to the Central Office 4, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE CLOSING OF WELLS AND TANKS.

THE REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The vexed question of the closing of wells again cropped up at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he regretted the Corporation had lost a splendid opportunity of removing misunderstandings by not referring the petition signed by several thousand citizens to a Committee. He also appealed for tact and sympathy in dealing with this question. The Commissioner claimed that sympathy had been shown in every individual case.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

In July last, on the motion of Dr. Jehangir, the Corporation had asked for a report from the Commissioner regarding the number of breaks in the water supply, and the consequent inconvenience to which the public were put. In reporting on this, the Commissioner said that there were five breaks during the three months referred to. He then added:—"Where there are breaks in the water supply a considerable amount of hardship is an inevitable consequence. The reference to wells is so exaggerated as to appear to be likely to stir up ill-feeling. The great majority of wells either filled in or hermetically closed contained water entirely unfit for potable purposes, and were never as a matter of fact used for that purpose or even for washing. Wherever the wells have been in use for potable or for washing purposes, trap-door or hand pumps have been allowed. The Standing Committee has been most liberal in giving assistance in providing hand pumps, and there is no reason why they should not be attached to all wells at which they are required."

Dr. Jehangir, J. Cursetji moved that the report be recorded. He said that it ought to have been more sympathetic and courteous. People had suffered great hardships, and the Commissioner had shown no consideration to them.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta drew the attention of the Corporation to the sentence "the reference to wells is so exaggerated as to appear to be likely to stir up ill-feeling" in the Commissioner's report, and said that he could not help regarding—taking the Commissioner's statement to be well-founded—that the Corporation had lost a splendid opportunity offered to it of removing the misunderstandings by not referring to a committee the representation signed by several thousands of rate-payers. That would have given them an opportunity of explaining several statements, with which he did not agree, made in the petition, and thus showing that the Corporation were anxious to receive representations from the public with great tact, courtesy and patience, for the rate-payers were entitled to a tactful, patient and courteous hearing, even if they were wrong. When he read the report of the proceedings on this question he felt that the Corporation had lost a most splendid opportunity of showing their courtesy and patience, and he now trusted that when another opportunity was offered to them, it would not be lost. Then again "sympathy" was not to be a word, it must be something more cogent. They could show sympathy best by tact and patience, and he still trusted that when another opportunity was offered to them, they would not lose it. At the bottom of all these was the shortage of water, and it was natural that people became unreasonable at times when breaks occurred. Some of the signatories were most eminent men, open to reason, and if the Corporation's committee had sent for them, they would have done much to assuage the bitterness of feeling. The Commissioner's policy was one which the Corporation had endorsed, but they must not be too sanguine about their grievances, and though they said that within two years they would be able to get more water from Tansa, he hesitated to believe it.

In conclusion, Sir Pheroseshah said that he had one word of advice to offer to Dr. Jehangir. He thought that he (Dr. Jehangir) was over-doing the personal part in the matter, and he hoped that in future better harmony and better understanding would prevail among the members and that they would not harp upon personal feelings.

The Commissioner said that what he had thought "exaggerated" was what was contained in Dr. Jehangir's proposition. In that he had said "people had to run about with empty vessels from one public standpipe or fountain to another, only to find that they had not a drop of water to give." Now it was evident that if a supply is cut off and one stand-pipe could not give water, the other pipes in the locality would not, and he thought that people would not be so foolish as to do that. That was what he thought was exaggerated. With regard to wells, Dr. Jehangir had stated that most of them were either filled in or hermetically sealed. Now that was not the case in any one ward, and the statement was literally untrue. The proposition of Dr. Jehangir, when it came to him, struck him as one of a rhetorical character and therefore he had to make the report in such terms. Had it been in a general form, it would have been reported upon it in a matter of fact manner.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that Sir Pheroseshah had talked of sympathy but he asked the Corporation whether sympathy was not to be shown by considering each individual case, and he challenged any member to give a single case in which a well-owner was not treated with sympathy.

With regard to the increased supply of water, he assured Sir Pheroseshah that he would be able to give it to the City within two years. Everything had gone on all right so far, and he was sure everything would go on all right in future.

In reply, Dr. Jehangir said that the Commissioner had characterised one of his statements as untrue, and he strongly objected to that remark.

Sir Pheroseshah pointed out that the Commissioner had said nothing of the sort, and was explaining the Commissioner's remark, but Dr. Jehangir became excited when the Commissioner got up and said that he had characterised the statement as "literally untrue" which meant "incorrect."

Dr. Jehangir then cooled down and said that his statement was not incorrect for he had described the picture from what he and other members had seen on the question and he had not been rhetorical at all.

The proposition was then carried.

THE MALARIAL POLICY.

MR. WACHA PUTS FORWARD AN OLIVE BRANCH.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. D. E. Wacha next moved.

"That with a view to satisfactorily allaying and setting at rest the existing soreness, irritation, and even indignation, prevailing for some months past in an acute form in the town, a committee (named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report as early as practicable how far and in what direction a new departure is essential for abatement of malarial conditions, bearing in mind the sentiments and feelings of the population."

In suport of his proposition, Mr. Wacha said that the malarial policy of the Corporation had been off and on before them for a long time and during the last few months it had been hotly discussed, and sometimes they had had very animated discussions on the subject. He had no desire to go into past history, and he would content himself by saying in the beginning that his proposition was in the nature of an olive branch, in that it asked the committee to see how far they could allay the irritation and indignation prevalent in the City. That there was indignation and irritation could not be denied, and that was evidenced from what took place in the Town Hall meeting and from what was contained in the petition they had recently considered. On the last occasion, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir had said that the Standing Committee was doing no more than carrying out the policy laid down by the Corporation some years ago. That was true, but it was now necessary to modify it in the light of the events that had happened. Not only should they modify the policy but the method and manner hitherto pursued in carrying out that policy might be so reconsidered, and due means suggested whereby the present agitation and irritation might be allayed. They wanted rest and not unrest; and they considered that that object would be achieved if members agreed to his proposal of referring the question to a representative committee.

Continuing Mr. Wacha said that when their malarial policy was adopted he had heartily supported it, though not without reservation and now he would invite their attention to their administration reports of the past five years. In 1908, their total mortality was 39 per mille, and in 1913 it was reduced to 32 per mille. In that he would ask them to see what the percentage of deaths from malaria was. In this mortality of 32 per mille, eight were still of plague, 6.75 were deaths from pthysis, and all kinds of fever, including malaria. That was to say three diseases were among them responsible for two-third of their deaths, rate, and the percentage of malaria came to only 84. His object in quoting these figures was to show that their efforts were not commensurate with the monies they spent. He would advise them to spend more money to diminish the mortality under the head of pthysis. About plague, he would not say for no doubt plague mortality had diminished how far owing to their efforts or owing to nature he would not say. He would, however, say that with regard to malaria, that it was nature that would stamp it out. All the brunt of the offence was the Port Trust. When the new Docks were being built, water was thrown upon the streets, particularly on Frere Road and malaria raged there the greatest. It was due Dock excavation and they had always been told that where there were excavations, malaria was bound to rage. If all the excavations were abated, and there were scores of them, malaria would disappear. His object in moving this proposition was to see that people were no longer harrassed or vexed, which was not due on their own account but due to external effects. Their population was more obedient, more patient, more law-abiding, more docile than any other population in India. Trouble did not come from them, but it came from the executive officers, who were the real causes of unrest. He asked them to let the whole question be rethreshed out and re-considered in the light of events that had happened, so that the committee might come before them with practical suggestions, which might entirely allay the ill-feeling and bring peace.

In conclusion, Mr. Wacha said that the Commissioner must be sweet and reasonable. He knew Mr. Cadell's capacity and zeal, but what was required of him was a little tact and a conciliatory spirit They did not want the spirit of Cæsar; they did not want their officers to exercise Cæsardom, and he hoped for the sake of Mr. Cadell that when he relinquished his reins of office as Municipal Commissioner, he would go as a popular commissioner with popular applause and not with popular curses. Mr. Wacha then read out the names of the committee. About 25 members of all shades of opinion were put down to serve on it.

Dr. Sukhia, in seconding the proposition, suggested the names of Dr. M. C. Javle (who is the only doctor member left out) and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy.

Mr. Wacha said he was not going to put them on the committee, as on the last occasion both of them had voted against the popular voice, and as a member he was ashamed to put them on this committee.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir. Order, order.

Mr. Wacha—Sir, I hope Mr. Cawasji will be more respectful in future.

Mr. Cawasji—Sir, I simply cried out "Order, order," when Mr. Wacha remarked that he was ashamed of a member.

Mr. Wacha—You are not the person to call a member to order.

Mr. J. A. Wadia then said that in 1909, he had gone to Simla to attend the Malaria Conference which was presided over by the late Lord Minto. There Lord Minto had told them that malaria was the disease of India, and that one million people died of it, and four millions were affected every year by this vile disease. He was going to support the proposition, which was of a very harmless character, but he wanted to point out that it was not the death roll on which they should rely. They ought to see how many people were affected and they must also remember that it affected their vitality.

Mr. Wacha, in reply, said that it was true as Mr. Wadia said, that malaria attacks caused debility, but it was not to the same extent as was caused by enteric and typhoid fevers and the effects of pthysis were perhaps worse. As to the Sanitary Conference, he would frankly say that he did not believe in any sanitary conference held so far. It was not attended by experts, but by people who called themselves experts These conferences were an eye-wash, and he had absolutely no faith in them.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

REPRESENTATION ON THE PORT TRUST.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Dr. N. H. Sukhia then moved

"That the Corporation are of opinion that they should have adequate representation on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay and that the President be requested to move Government to amend the Port Trust Act so as to entitle the Corporation to elect at least two representatives on the Board of Trustees."

In moving his proposition, Dr. Sukhia started by giving a previous history of the question, and as it was nearly time to adjourn members expressed their willingness to pass the proposition and asked him to wind up his remarks. Dr. Sukhia did so, and the proposition was agreed to after being seconded.

The meeting was then adjourned until Monday.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

News has been received that the Bank of Upper India has suspended payment. Some sensation has been caused in local circles.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 8.

Owing to constant withdrawal of deposits the directors of the Bank of Upper India, Limited, have decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

YESTERDAY'S ALLOTMENT.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 8th October 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total £
Total amount of tenders received	Bills ..	15,000	210,000	10,000	235,000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	70,000	40,000	..	110,000
				Total	345,000
Total amount accepted.	Bills ..	15,000	210,000	10,000	235,000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	70,000	40,000	..	110,000
				Total	345,000

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

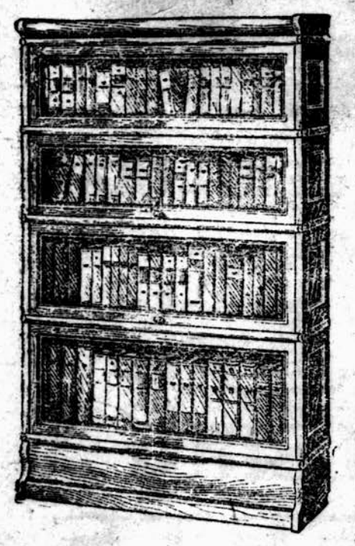
OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,

67, Meadow Street, FORT.

MACEY
SECTIONAL BOOK CASES
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

LOOK OUT

THE ORIENT
WASHING & DYEING WORKS.
4, HAMAM STREET, FORT

Are prompt expert Dyers, Glazers and Cleaners.

Gents' Collars and Shirts glazed to Perfection.

Ladies' Dress Cleaning and Dyeing a Speciality.

Old Gloves Made New

PRICE LIST FREE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Managing Director
67, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay
AGENTS WANTED.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the eleventh of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making.

Oh! sometimes when the solemn organ rolls
Its strain of sounds down the grey historic aisles"!

The other public edifice of importance which attracted greater attention in the Fifties than it does at present was St. Thomas' Cathedral. It was indeed a solemn and stately public building in those days. Our boyish curiosity and reverence combined often prompted us to stand at the entrance of the western portal of this stately shrine, with its grey towers, the solemn tolling of the bell, attentively listening to "the man of God" in the distant pulpit, while within the historic aisles and all around was solemn silence, inspiring us with an ineffable ecstacy of the divine worship. Noiseless was the street on a Sunday evening and none of the myrmidons of the police patrolled it, making signs "chip, chip" to the drivers of vehicles passing by to drive slowly. Neither any European constable superintended that patrol. The worshippers within the sacred hall said their prayers with devotion unmixed of any alarm or consternation. All that new-fangled order of security was the consequence of those dark days of 1857 and the atrocities which the sepoy mutineers had perpetrated on sacred Christian places at Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore and other cities where the revolt was most rife. Though the desecration of the churches by the "heathens" could in no manner bear comparison to the ruthless vandalism of those "Christian" barbarians, purporting to be civilised and cultured, and deep in the lore of the humanities taught in their higher seats of learning, who a few short weeks ago destroyed the architectural beauty of the great cathedral at Rheims. The cathedral in Churchgate Street filled our youth, ever prone to pranks elsewhere, with solemn reverence. It may be interesting to learn how many of the congregation of the day assembling weekly for worship there are aware of the fact of the near approach of the bicentinary of this historic pile on the Christmas day of 1918!

HISTORY OF THE FIRST CHAPEL.

For the curious may learn from Mr. Edwardes' account in the revised Bombay Gazetteer of the beginnings of the cathedral and of the vicissitudes which attended the first attempt to build God a church two hundred years ago and more. The very first chapel ever thought of for the ministration of the Christian officers of the Government of Bombay, the seat of which was then at Surat, was in 1665! The chapel was a mere room in the Bombay Castle. Ten years later Gerald Aungier's devout entreaties to the honourable directors at Home brought the cheering news for the construction of a church on the Bombay Green, then fully open to the Backbay sea, and monies to the extent of Rs. 50,000 were collected. Then suddenly after the foundations were laid, there was a long lull, some one ungodly had violated the decalogue and the funds were spirited away! It is ever so in human affairs. Man's cupidity never fears to lay hands on the most sacred things.

The history of the Christian churches for well nigh seventeen centuries is not innocent of such profane dishonesty. But to come to the history of our local church. It was during the governorship of Mr. Charles Boone, a most energetic pro-consul, full of practical ideas which he was able to carry out, who with Gerald Aungier was the earliest in the making of Bombay, that the incomplete chapel was completed, the funds having been provided by means of a lottery. One chaplain, Mr. Cobb, was most instrumental in its completion and it was on the Christmas day of 1718 that it was opened with an imposing ceremonial. But till 1835, it may be observed in passing, Bombay chaplaincy was subordinate to the see of Calcutta. It was in that year that by a legislative enactment, Bombay was raised to the diguity of a bishopric with the Reverend Mr. Carr as the first Bishop. The Cathedral was found somewhat incommoded and in 1865 a chancel was constructed to the east with another State ceremonial by Sir Bartle Frere of which we were one of the spectators.

"COWASJI CROSS."

The ever philosophic Mr. (afterwards Sir) Cowasji Jehangir donated it with a beautiful fountain, costing Rs. 35,000, which stands at the entrance of the Western gate. For the catholic benevolence, for Sir Cowasji was nothing if not catholic in all his philanthropy, his orthodox community of 1864, was in revolt! It was a profanity of profanities for the scion of the rich house of the Readymoneyes to endow a fountain to a place of worship devoted to Christianty! And some of these Zoroastrian fanatics of the day, a remnant of which class still exists, nicknamed the donor "Cowasji Cross." The fanatics are dead and their names are steeped in oblivion but the beautiful fountain still stands, a work of art as much of charity, for at any day and at any hour one may see troops of the poorest Indian humanity residing in the vicinity, filling chatties with water. The Cathedral was also enriched by a magnificent organ, the gift of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, in commemoration of the visit of the "Sailor Prince," the late Duke of Edinburgh, the first of the house of the great Good Queen Victoria who visited Bombay in 1870, with Arthur Crawford as the most ubiquitous master of illuminations and decorations in the streets of Bombay. And it was the indefatigable energy of the same Municipal Commissioner which converted the barren piece of ground, that last relic of old Bombay Green, into a smiling garden, encircled with those iron gates, with the rapidity of lightening—a miracle never since achieved by any one of his successors to this day. But gone, gone are the solemn, slow and rythmical chimes of the Cathedral clock which used to ring in our ears during the Fifties. They rang all quarters and the deep toned hours as they rang filled our young hearts with infinite joy. The change in the chimes may have been necessary by the utilitarianism of the day but to us it is a change for the worst. It has obliterated all old memories. It has dissociated our old associations with the historic Cathedral. The iron age of the twentieth century has for ever destroyed the one utility which has so well served the Fort of Bombay for a whole century.

ARCHITECTURAL GRANDEUR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

But it is interesting to relate that in the Fifties the Cathedral was the only edifice of any architectural splendour in the Fort, save the Town Hall. As such it was a thing of joy and beauty, of reverence and dignity all through till the first lustre of its architectural glory was dimmed by the Rajabai Clock Tower and its musical chimes. And modernism has compely put this hoary edifice into shade since. For how many are there of the reverential spirit to be found in the city who care much for it, though on great State occasions it is yet the only suitable and majestic place of worship within whose four walls "Te Deums" and universal prayers for our country and sovereign can be heard. It is to be presumed the devotees now congregating go more for the music there than for prayers or sermons. But, perchance, a non-Christian is entirely wrong in his surmise. It may be that if the Cathedral is not so well cared for spiritually, it may be more the fault of those men of the State who dispense the patronage of the Church. An eloquent preacher who could send a thrill through the hearts of the worshippers has been found wanting for many a year. No learned divine and scholar preaches now from the old pulpit. A Manning or a Vaughan alone can revive the spirituality within the Cathedral. Or it may be as many allege, and as the rationalism of the day teaches, the creed itself is decaying and dying. Whatever may be the cause the Cathedral is not the Cathedral spiritually which Sandy Seventy occasionally used to visit to hear the preachings of the chaplains of the Fifties. Still it stands out in the midst of all mundane things surrounding it as the landmark of the beginnings of Bombay. The Town Hall is simply modern compared to it. And one can hardly point out to a single stately edifice erected by Government two hundred years ago which can be fairly associated with it. There have not been wanting local vandals with the suggestion to raze this historic pile to the ground, but the historic spirit of our citizens has never listened to the voice of these unhistorice folk. And it is to be presumed were the suggestion to be revived Bombay to a man would revolt against it. So few and far between are the public edifices which may count a couple of centuries and whose memories are dear, that it would be a day of general mourning when the ruthless hand of the vandals levels it to the ground. It is to be devoutly hoped that no such fate will await this building which is so intimately associated with the early beginnings of Bombay.

TEACHING BLOODSHED.

HOW IT IS PREACHED TO GERMAN BOYS.

German's method of instilling the war spirit and race hatred in the young is described in the following article in the "Daily Mail" by "J.T." who from September 1913 till July last was an assistant teacher in a high technical school in the Rhine Province. He was appointed to the post by the Prussian Ministry of Education on the advice of the English Board of Education.

It is now common knowledge that Germany has for years been preparing for war. We have been preaching peace while our German kinsmen have been increasing their armament laying their diplomatic traps, instilling the lust of war into the national mind, the better that German's millions might become the instrument to dominate the world.

As English teacher at a Prussian "Oberrealschule" I daily beheld the havoc wrought upon boys by misguided teaching. When I read of the fiendish deeds committed by the Germans in Belgium I see in my mind's eye a class of innocent lads and seem to hear the master haranguing them. There he stands, with face flushed, with eyes astare, teaching his pupils the doctrine of rampant Kaiserdom, a devil gospel that sears the heart. At the outset let me say how much I liked the headmaster and staff of the school to which I had been appointed. In private dealings they were kindness itself, but the Chauvinists among them, when once aroused, became, as it were, drunk with insolence.

"WHEN IT COMES OFF."

I well recall going for a walk with one of the staff, a handsome Dusseldorfer, on ordinary occasions an excellent fellow. The conversation somehow turned upon France and the French, and forthwith he burst into insults, threatening France with a day of awful reckoning, the great day to which the German refer in the prase "When it comes off" ("Wenn's losgeht"). This man's views on England were those of many other Germans. England was to him merely negligible among the nations. With no conscript Army to meet the German millions, with a Navy soon to be outclassed and outnumbered by a rival at Kiel, England was presently to see the wisdom of bowing to the Kaiser, thanking him that the Prussian hordes were not overrunning her.

Our school was richly bedecked with pictures of Bismarck and of scenes from the Franco-German War. On the top floor, along the corridor, were frescoes illustrative of certain lines in the poet Korner's "Aufruf." The lines "Thou shalt drive the steel into the foeman's heart" were illustrated by a bloody picture of French soldiers being skewered on Prussian swords.

JINGOISM IN SCHOOL.

An elder boy had written a playlet in which one of the characters was a French officer. The action dealt with how this man was discovered in the act of treachery and how he was slain in a duel with a German student. Whenever the boy dressed up as the Frenchman, appeared on the stage he was hissed and booed at by his schoolfellows. On the commemoration day of Duppel one master delivered a speech describing the folly of the Danes in not yielding without a murmur to the God-granted Government of Prussia. On the Kaiser's birthday another master read an exciting chapter out of a cheap book dealing with a future war, presumably with France.

My own lessons were a pure pleasure to me as I found the boys with whom I had to work so, bright and so eager. As soon as ever my pupils could manage to say it, they loved to ask me about the strength of the British Army and Navy. They tried by the way, to tease me about the exchange of Heligoland. Jingoism made its way into other departments of the school's activity besides mere lessons. German boys love to go a-wandering, often for days together, and accordingly a batch of elder pupils went on a walking tour through Luxemburg and along the Vosges. The master in charge of them told me how the lads had amused themselves on the frontier by standing in Germany and seeing how far they could spit into France.

During my stay the school issued its first magazine, on English lines. The first two numbers were free from Chauvinism, but to the third an article was contributed in which the following passage occurs:—We wandered through Heidelberg, the fine town, rich in glories; overawed and shuddering we went through the castle, and thus we, to whom so shortly before the towers of Strasburg Minster had bidden good-bye, thought again on the holy war of scarcely half a century ago, when vengeance was taken for the Roi Soleil's deed of robbery and murder."

FLEET AS INSURANCE POLICY.

My acquaintance with German school books has been a source of great profit to me. However, the following extracts give an idea of what is one of their few defects, I mean the fault of being Chauvinistic. Those who have railed against the buildings of Dreadnoughts may here read a translation from an article entitled "To what end do we need a war-fleet?" by P. Koch, in the German reader for Untersekunda (i.e., Form IV.), issued by Evers and Walz, of the Barmen Gymnasium.

History further teaches us that never have armaments become too burdensome for a nation, nay, trade and commerce have bloomed, and the national welfare has increased with the ability and readiness for war. . . . Thus a fleet works in the manner of an insurance policy, and the sacrifices that a nation makes for its Navy bring it high interest.

In Harms's Earth-lore of the Fatherland" ("Vatterlandischo Erdkunde"), one of the best German text-books of school geography, the following is to be read in the chapter on Heligoland:—

There is a biting charm about it to think that England should have thrust her own weapon into her rival's hand. There was enough laughing when in 1890 Kaiser William exchanged Zanzibar and Witu for Heligoland. The English newspapers swam in glee. But then came another tune.

As might be expected, there are examples of Jingoism to be found in French text-books used in German. For instance Dubislav and Boek's French exercises ("Franzosische Ubungsbuch") contain the following sentences to be translated from French into German—viz., "To-day the French know that they are weaker than we. They are not likely to attack us without having a powerful ally. I am not ignorant of the fact that France is still richer than Germany, but in wealth we are quickly approaching our neighbours."

Naturally I found Chauvinistic poems in the anthology used at the school where I was. This was the popular collection "Von allen Zweigen" ("From all Boughs") and afforded me a goodly harvest of this kind of verse. I remember the delight with which a class of boys read the following passage in Ernst Moritz Arndt's "Des Deutschen Vaterland." Thus might I translate three striking lines:

That is the German's Fatherland;
Where every Frenchman is a foe,
And every German is a friend.

The last poem of the collection is a "Kaisersong" in praise of William II. by Felix Dahn (1834-1912). From this I will translate as follows:

Thou yearnest not for battle-glory,
But rather for the Palm of Peace;
'Tis Peace thine aim and thy reward.
But rights and honour of thy land
Thou guardest with thy weapon'd arm.
Thou hurlest lightning from thine eye,
And woe betide o'erweening ones.
Should them thy fiery eagle tear.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)
BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN
Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing
SIX ANNAS PER BOX
Made by Mordan & Co. Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.
And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India today than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.
Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

FIELD SERVICE OUTFITS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

Khaki uniform Collars	from Rs. 6-8 Doz.	Shirts	from Rs. 2-12 each		
Officer's Khaki Tunic Coats	,, ,, 12-8 Each.	Breeches	,, ,,	9-8	,,
Khaki Cord Breeches	,, ,, 11-8 ,,	Overalls	,, ,,	7-8	,,
Khaki Shorts	,, ,, 4-0 ,,	Khaki Putties	,, ,,	2-8	,,

Wolsley Valises from Rs. 35.

NOTE.—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Vilcassim Bros
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.
JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

The MOTOR BRANCH of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured MEDALS and high approval Certificates London, Paris and India.

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,
Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 391. Telegraphic Address. "PRESS" BOMBAY.

ALEMBIC'S TINCTURES.

We guarantee that all our Tinctures are manufactured in strict accordance with British Pharmacopeia 1898 Edition from the best selected Drugs and Rectified Spirit of absolute purity.

We make it a point to standardize and assaye all "Tinctures" before they leave our "Laboratory" and medical men can confidently rely upon always uniform, reliable and constant therapeutical activity.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
STORES: PRINCESS STREET,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:
"ALCO."

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
BEAUTIFUL & ARTISTIC
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

WAR! WAR

OFFICERS AND MEN PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT

What will be more acceptable to the old folks at home, the wife, the sister, the brother, the little ones or any of your old friends than

A PHOTO OF YOURSELF.

In our studios we have every modern invention that aids the camera in making a faithful and lasting photo and we cordially invite you to visit our studio.

Come to-day whilst there is time before you depart for the front.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MILITARY CLIENTS.

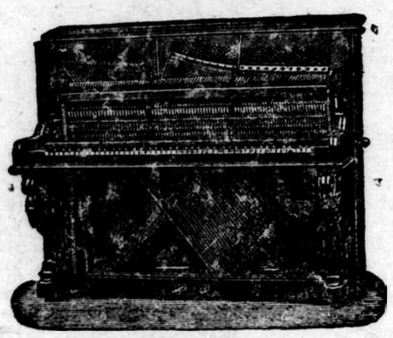
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COX'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



PIANOS ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

TERMS MODERATE

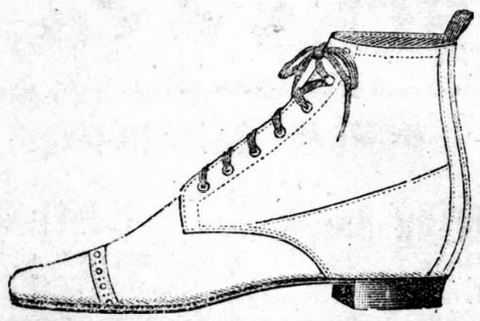
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. F. SOUNDY

SEA CROFT

COLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY

MARCHING BOOTS.



OFFICER'S MARCHING BOOTS

VERY STRONG AND DURABLE

Can be had in Large Quantities from:—

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents to The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, SION, BOMBA

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.

SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free

Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,

Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED.

NUCOLINE.

Vegetable Butter-Ghee!

Nucoline is cheaper and purer than Bombay Ghee. It is used all over the world by Hotels, Confectioners, Biscuit Manufacturers and thousands of families

Analysed by the Bombay Municipality and declared to be pure and wholesome.

PRICE Rs. 3-8-0 FOR A 7-lb Tin.

Sole Agents—BAHMUKA-D RAY & CO.

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents-Shroff Bros. Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2	per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp galns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,

HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.

A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

To measure from Rs. 25

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO YOU THINK THAT

A perusal of the Kam-Shastra will help you to preserve your health, if good, and to promote it if bad or indifferent!

Write for the book to-day, as it is supplied gratis and even post free.

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

The PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!

is merely to draw your attention to the fact that

WE ARE

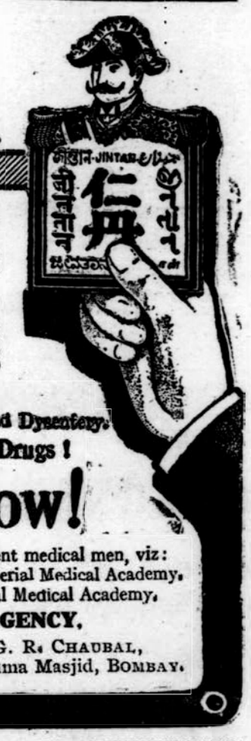
ADVERTISING EXPERTS.

Anything & everything in up-to-date Advertising

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.



—SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN—

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz: NORIHIRO MIWA, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy. ZENJIRO INOUE, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.

Sole Agents:—**JINTAN AGENCY.**

PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

WORKSHOP TOOLS, BATH ROOM FITTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Cooking Stoves & Ranges, Railway Stores, Oil Engines,

Jewellers' Rolling Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Sanitary Wares,

Electric Light Chandeliers, Telephones & Accessories, Telescopic Ladders,

Sugar Cane Mills etc., etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD.

(Stove Depot)
17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO HOUSE OWNERS.

ELECTRIC

HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES

CHEAPER THAN OTHER FUEL.

ELECTRIC FANS OF ALL TYPE.

LATEST ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.

Estimation for WIRING Sent Free.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

1, ROGEY BUILDING, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.